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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9 1902

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IN ENGLAND AND AGRICULTURE ial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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pondence from practical farmers, giving the is of their experience, is solicited. Letters d be signed with the writer's real name, in ful, a will be printed or not, as the writer may

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Agricultural.

Permanent Pastures.

Until our farmers are all educated up to the point of stall-feeding their stock in summer, either with ensilage or green crops grown for them, there must be a demand for permanent pastures. And there are many fields that could not be fitted for any thing but pasture, unless at too great a cost for removing rocks and adding to the fertility of the soil. We have seen many articles recommending the improvement of all such fields, and have known it tried on some, but we were not satisfied with the demonstration that it was profitable to the

The pasture has always one advantage. The stock turned there do their own har-vesting, which saves the labor of cutting green crops and taking them to the barn, and if there are some seasons, or parts of every season, when the grass in the pasture proves insufficient, we can better afford to have the green crops or ensilage at such times than to give up the pastures and depend upon cultivated crops entirely.

But there is no reason why many of these pastures should not be improved so that they will produce more, but also produce a greater variety of grasses so that the feeding season can be prolonged. Take up an acre or a few acres each year, clear it of bushes and such rocks as can be thrown out with the plow, if not of the larger ones, and add as much manure as can be spared or as much of good commercial fertilizer as the owner can afford. Then plant it to corn, which, used as green food in the summer, will more than make good the reduction of acreage in the pasture. If not all needed in that, there may be ensilage, corn fodder or even some good corn for winter use.

After one or two years in corn, and we would prefer the two years, it may be seeded to grass. If level culture is practiced for the corn, the grass seed may be sown among it at the last hoeing, as used to be a general custom, open to the objection of leaving the corn hills plainly visible in the grass. We have seen them in fields where the oldest inhabitant could not remember that corn had uniform in quality and flavor, but they ever been grown. Another method is to plant corn one year and sow oats the next year, these oats to be taken off to allow seeding to grass without grain in August or later. If this is done the oats should have a manuring as well as the corn, and they will take less from the soil if they are cut as hay than if allowed to stand for the grain to ripen, and possibly the oat hay is worth more than the oat straw and grain.

old pasture, is what shall we sow in it. Many would unhesitatingly declare for timothy and redtop. They make a good pasture, especially on strong land, but we would prefer a mixture of more varieties. The tall oat grass makes earlier pasture than timothy, and is as permanent. It also has an abundance of foliage, and is much relished by stock of all kinds. We would not like to omit Kentucky blue grass from a pasture, as it is also early, endures the heat of summer and dry weather well, and is said to be one of the most nutritious of grasses. The sweet vernal grass, the perennial variety, should be put in if the pasture is used for dairy stock. It used to be claimed that the presence of this grass on the hillsides of Vermont gave their dairy butter its aroma and llavor. Certainly its fragrance is far superior to any other hay or grass. If to these grass seeds was added the next spring a few pounds of white clover seed, at least on the more moist portions, it would add to the value of the grazing.

We should prefer sowing the grass seeds about the latter part of August or early in September in this latitude without any grain crop with them. Sown thus the grass will get strong enough to endure the winweeds that come among it will be killed by the winter, and if enough of seed s put on they will be smothered out in the pring. The use of a liberal quantity of eed is important, and to try to save money ave labor by not well working the ground before the seed is sown. An old farmer. and than others did on much stronger land, used to say the secret was in using good seed and enough of it, and having a Another method that has been applied with success where the land was too stony or rough to be easily plowed and harrowed, destroyed, then sow on the seed and go over with a light harrow or brush. If this is well done, there should be a catch of grass, and if one could efford to put one and in the county of the put of the

in the fall.

Dairy Notes.

Not only have the experiment stations and dairy schools educated many young men up | Professor Hacker in the Dairy Record or good cream and make good butter of it, dairy-bred cow at the Minnesota Experi-

proves a pasture much, and perhaps Angora We would not allow her to drop her second goats would be better, but we know nothing about them but what we read, and we are not sure of all that.

calf until fifteen months after the first, if this was dropped at two years old or less, and we would try to keep her in milk for The seed mixture we have given above is fourteen months of that time if possible, intended to furnish good grazing early in though we did not get two quarts a day the spring, in a dry or wet summer, and late from her. Shrinking in milk too rapidly after calving, and going dry too soon before the next calf is born, becomes a matter of habit, and, like other bad habits, is not easily

to the point where they can take good milk gives figures from the ordinary cow and the

and if one could afford to put on as much commercial fertilizer to the acre as does our correspondent, Mr. George M. Clark, he might decide to mount the field of the series of the seri being weaned, and probably for some weeks after, and it might be less where the grain might decide to mow the field a few years before he took it as a pasture.

with some others, to keep on giving milk after, and it might be less where the grain before he took it as a pasture.

was wheat bran or middlings than when was wheat bran or middlings than when the object. The pasturing of sheep a few seasons to kill out weeds, bushes and briers, often im-

fattened hog.

But high as this value may seem for skimmilk, to those who sell whole milk to the contractors at a price not much higher, we ful one. Apples are a very light crop and head, one lot at \$83.90 and three lots expended the contractors at a price not much higher, we ful one. Apples are a very light crop and head, one lot at \$83.90 and three lots expended the contractors at a price not much higher, we ful one. think it worth even more as food or drink are dropping badly.

for the human race, as compared to other

What the farmers have to sell brings good of five at \$1216 each. Many of the lower priced lots were large in number, and infood prices, though we would suggest that prices, but the excessive rain puts a damper priced lots were large in number, and init is more valuable when there is a proper on their prospects of securing their crops proportion of other food with it, as is the of hay and grain. Many of them have long case in feeding to swine. We would think faces and are feeling quite discontented and for taple use.

The amount of protein in cotton seed meal

Hay, for the average, is a light crop, and rain. Oats are looking fine, and if the wet lots between \$200 and \$300, fourteen lots weather and scalding sunshine do not make between \$300 and \$400, nine lots between

skimmilk cheap at \$1 per hundred pounds uneasy with the condition of affairs. Rain, cloud bursts and floods have done an immense amount of damage to highways and For the benefit of those curious in such makes it one of the cheapest foods the bridges, as well as farm lands. We are matters, we will give the summary for each

sales of stock in the United States during the year 1900, as reported in the Breeders where the ground was not too wet have been Gazette. There were 102 sales of Shorthorns, comprising 4045 animals. Seven lots sold at an average of less than \$100 per

> cluded calves and yearlings. Eleven lots of Angus, 894 animals, ranged from \$98.80 to \$479.95. Thirty-two lots of Herefords at from \$98.60 to \$680, and eight lots Polled Durhams from \$124 to \$383.33. breed reported: 4045 Shorthorns averaged \$280.91, 894 Angus averaged \$277.43, 1885 Herefords averaged \$240.80, 78 Red Polls averaged \$230.50, 243 Polled Durhams averaged \$216.56, 68 Galloways averaged \$207.57. It is evident that not many of those exported to Mexico came from these classes.

> The introduction of breeding cattle into Mexico has heretofore been in the hands of private individuals, some of whom may have found it both profitable and easy to sell inferior animals as pure breeds, and to obtain much higher prices than they were valued at when entered for export or than they would be valued at anywhere. There should be some system of co-operation among the breeders that would enable them to bring buyer, seller and cattle together, that those who are willing to pay liberal or fair prices should know what they are get-

It has been proposed to establish a market at Ciudad Juarez, in the province of Chihuahua, which is near the border line of the United States, and where hay and grain are comparatively cheap, and where the ranchman could easily visit and see the animals. This might be done under the patronage of the Government possibly. The Mexican government now allows pure-bred cattle to be admitted free of duty, even if not registered, upon presenting a proper certifi-

The counties of Chihuahua and Sonora, or the elevated portions thereof, are supposed to be free from Texas fever, and it might be desirable to establish a quarantine against that, or to prohibit cattle that were not immune to the fever. It would also be desirable that all literature of an advertising character should be printed in the Spanish language. Possibly there might be a gain if cattle were placed on exhibition at the principal fairs, though the railroad facilities are limited

What the demand might be is shown by

the facts as stated by our consuls in Mexico has more than 3,000,000 acres of grazing lands. Another party has been trying to negotiate for more than 3,000,000 acres. A New York company holds 1,000,000 acres and a Nebraska company has 1.200.000 acres, which will be stocked with 15,000 common cows and 750 fine Hereford bulls. Ranches of 125,000 or more acres are frequent. There is some demand for Holstein stock for dairy business near the larger cities, and many of the Brown Swiss are imported from Switzerland. These breeds are liked as making good large heef when no longer fit for the dairy, and as giving liberal supplies of milk. There seems to be no reason why the sales of breeding stock from the United States should not amount in ten years to millions of dollars a year, instead of the \$140,119, which was the amount in 1900, if it is rightly managed.

There is also some demand for sheep, of which we exported to Mexico \$13,503 worth in 1900, and for hogs, of which we sent them that year 2095, at a total value of \$24,534. about \$12 per head, and they had 994 horses at a valuation of \$96,789, or nearly \$100 each. There would also be a good opening for Angora goats in some of the provinces



LORD DERBY, 2.06 1-2.

have also taught many of them how to detect and reject such as will not make good butter, but if added to the other will injure the good milk put with it. Some of them are so expert that they can decide very quickly, when they find such milk, what may have been the cause of the trouble n odor, flavor, or other causes which render it unfit for butter making. It has offended some farmers to have their The next question which usually comes up imilk rejected, but when the cause when talking reseeding and improving an and the remedy is pointed out they are usually grateful for the information. Nor is this all the work in practical dairy education that has resulted from these sources. They have taught the owners or patrons of the creameries that it is better to employ such men as managers than those who had learned enough about engineering to run the steam outfit, but really had not learned anything about butter making, or the handling of milk, cream or butter. That class of men would do to work in a sawmill, or possibly a cider-mill, but they are not cheap help at any price in a creamery or cheese factory. We read of one of them, a short time ago, who had managed a creamery for two seasons, just long enough to realize his own deficiency. He spent a winter at a dairy school, and the next season demanded and received about twice the salary he had before, and the improvement in quality of the butter proved him to be worth it. This change in the methods has made it possible for the dealer to have carloads of butter so uniform that one tub may be taken as a sample of the whole.

When one gets a cow that makes a phenomenal record for a week, he should not figure that her record for the year will be fifty-two times that amount. The year's ter, unless water is allowed to stand on it. record may not even equal that of some which fail to give as much in seven days, whether it is based on production of milk or of butter fat. No horseman expects the champion trotter or pacer to go an hour at his record speed, or to make as many miles by light seeding is poor economy, as it is to in a day at moderate speed, as a horse that has less speed, but better endurance. If we remember rightly, the first horse to go who used to get better crops off his light twenty miles in an hour could not be driven a mile in less than 2.40, which was thought good speed then, but he had the ability to take a steady gate and maintain good, finely pulverized seedbed to put it on. it for sixty minutes. Just so with cows. We have had one that would give twenty four quarts a day when fresh, but no food that we could give her could keep her has been to go over it with a disc or harrow, above half that amount up to six months in August, and cut lengthwise, crosswise after the calf was dropped, and nine and diagonally until it would seem that all months after that event it was not easy to the grass is cut up, if the roots are not all get enough to pay for the milking, if she was

6249 pounds the second year, an average of 6553 pounds and 287 pounds of butter a year. feed \$25, a profit of \$27. Remember that this is where hay and grain are cheaper than to send two tons of hay, six months pasturing and the grain feed given. This is a good showing for the common cow, even under the hands of experienced feeders like those at the station.

But compare this with the dairy cow bred for butter making. The first year she yielded 8283 pounds of milk and 446 pounds of butter. The second year 8580 pounds of milk and 460 pounds of butter, an average of 8432 pounds of milk and 453 pounds of butter. Value of butter and skimmilk \$79, cost of feed \$27, profit \$52, or \$25 more per year than the ordinary cow under equally good treatment, but requiring \$2 worth more of food. In these computations butter is reckdred pounds, and no allowance is made for dairy-bred cow, though there might be if we could judge by our own experience.

Certainly the prices allowed for butter are not too high, and as to skimmilk, we can but quote a test made by one farmer, who found one hundred pounds of grain fed alone to produce ten pounds of pork, one hundred pounds skimmilk to produce five pounds of pork, but when the two were mixed they produced eighteen pounds of pork, or one hundred pounds of skimmilk gave as much pork as 44.8 pounds of corn. With corn at twenty-five cents a bushel, this would make the skimmilk worth 19.6 cents per hundred pounds, and with corn at seventy cents a bushel, it would be worth about sixty cents per hundred pounds. This was on young pigs.

In a test at the Utah station they found that it required 147 days to make one hundred pounds of live weight on hogs fed skimmilk alone, 116 days for those fed grain alone and seventy-nine days for those that had both milk and grain. It required 3.19 pounds of digestible matter to make a pound of gain on milk alone, 2.85 pounds on grain alone and 2.58 pounds on the two mixed. The milk in this case took the place of 23.2 pounds of grain for one hundred pounds of skimmilk, or at present prices of grain here was worth nearly seventy cents per hundred

ment Station for two years as follows: Com- Southern dairyman can use for his milch hoping for better weather soon, and shall mon 6818 pounds of milk the first year and cows, and it may be at present prices endeavor to make the best of it as it is, for cheap for dairymen in the Northern States, but its excessive use is certainly Butter and skimmilk worth \$52 and cost of dangerous. It causes a danger of barrenness or impotency in the males of the herd, and abortion in the cows, and derangement than in New England, while the price of of the bowels in all. The amount of protein butter is nearly as high as wholesale prices in it is said to be more than four times here, for it cost much less to send 287 as much as in cornmeal, three times in price, and the demand for domestic wool pounds of butter to our Eastern markets that in wheat bran or shorts, and twice that increasing, does not warrant holding wool full-grown cows can bear more than three quarts a day, there may be some that will grain ration, where the rough fodder was good, possibly increasing to one-fourth if hav or corn stover was poor.

We should feed less when the cow was well along with calf, and possibly it might be safe to feed more in winter than in summer, though we preferred to increase the corn meal in winter as a heat-producing food, as we never had any trouble when it was used in proportion of one quart of corn meal to two quarts of bran or shorts. The oned at a uniform value of fifteen cents a old rule of giving one pound of grain per pound and skimmilk at fifteen cents per hundary for each one hundred pounds of the cow's weight we did not like, because a rossible better quality of butter from the it made no allowance for the milk she gave, nor do we like much better a later rule that has been sent out, of one pound a day for each pound of butter made, as it does not take into consideration the condition of her flesh. They may help one who has never fed milch stock, but when we have had a lean cow we tried to bring her to eat two quarts of corn meal to one of bran, instead of the reverse proportions, as was our usual custom. tried to furnish fat making food that she might put some fat on her ribs, and have some also to make fat in the milk. When this was done, unless she was intended for the butcher as soon as dry, we tried to balance the ration a little better for milk production. Then, too, by the use of more clover or early-cut fine hay, we tried to improve milk production, and still retain the fat we had made.

New York Farm Notes.

The spring was wet and cold, thus delaying the sowing of grain, the planting of corn and potatoes. There has been so much rain since that farmers have had but few days when the ground was dry enough for cattle, average value \$37.76; 1899, 3236 cattle, cultivation. The grass and weeds have had average value \$42.70; 1900, 3201 cattle, an almost undisturbed opportunity to grow. Corn is small and backward, but has improved rapidly during the past few days.

perhaps even this is better than severe and protracted drought.

J. D. F. Woolson.

The fact that wool seems to be advancing

Cortland, N. Y., July 28.

Live Stock Notes.

of pea meal or malt sprouts. While few until next winter before selling. The prices now are good and have been a little stimulated by a good demand for woolen goods, bear more, and we have felt that a safe limit and we think by exaggerated reports of the was to make it about one-fifth of the entire loss of sheep in Australasia. These losses. great as they are, may be nearly or quite made up by the natural increase of one or two good seasons. It is usually better to sell when the market price is such as to yield a fair profit on cost of production. Both Australia and Argentina have been making efforts to increase the size of their flocks and the amount of wool production by importing the best rams they can buy in England or America, and the wool crop of Australia comes in at the beginning of our winter, and may be sufficient to force prices down here and in London.

There is a considerable market now for pure-bred cattle in Mexico, and our Agricultural Department thinks by proper care it could be largely increased. Previous to the changes in the tariff in July, 1897, there were sometimes as many as four hundred thousand cattle sent into the United States yearly from Mexico, either for pasturing or feeding here. The tariff of \$3.75 per head on cattle worth \$14, or less, cut this down to about one hundred thousand a year. They have found that to make exporting profitable they must grow better stock, and to do that they must have better animals to breed from, fit to sell either in the United State or England.

The Treasury Department sent out a report of the cattle exported to Mexico from 1893 to 1900, inclusive, and their average valuation. What the Mexicans want mostly are the beef breeds that they can fatten for an English market, or sell readily as feeders in the United States. In 1893 they imported from the United States 663 cattle, average value \$57.80; 1894, 2150 cattle, average value \$16.31; 1895, 887 cattle, average value \$39; 1896, 861 cattle, average value \$33.03; 1897, 701 cattle, average value \$52.57; 1898, 2500 average value \$43.47.

The low range of prices gives color to the statement that, while these animals are ne of the early potatoes are yielding well mostly sold for breeding purposes, and a three weeks vacation at grass.

Benefits of Thinning Fruits. The benefits derived from thinning fruits

may be briefly summarized as follows:

First-Thinning preserves the vitality of the tree by lessening the production of seed. Second-Thinning, if systematically and persistently done, will cause the tree to bear crops more regularly. Off years are in most cases due to the fact that the trees are allowed to overbear one year, and during that year few, if any, fruit buds can be formed. Most kind of fruit trees cannot produce a large crop and mature fruit buds at the same time.

Third-Thinning lessens the loss occasioned by rot and other fungous diseases of the fruit by eliminating the danger of infection by contact. It also in a measure prevents the appearance and the spread of diseases by permitting better ventilation and drying of the fruit inside of the trees. Fourth-Thinning will produce larger

Fifth-Thinning will produce a better

colored fruit by admitting more sunlight into the trees.

Sixth—Thinning tends to ripen the fruit

more uniformly. Seventh-Thinning will produce a more salable and higher-priced fruit, by reason of the increase in size, higher color and gen-

eral appearance.
Eighth—Thinning will preserve the shape of the tree and prevents the breaking of overloaded branches.-Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin No. 82.

The wonderful two-year-old filly Miss Todd is at the Readville track again after

Agricultural:

About Small Orchards.

It is almost as difficult and expensive to care for five acres of orchard trees as it is for ten, and it is misplaced energy to attempt to plant orchards too small to occupy one's full time. As a good deal of modern orcharding expense consists in the labor of spraying and fighting insects, it will pay better to have an orchard large enough to warrant one in purchasing the necessary apparatus to spray proverly. A large or-chard also tends to protect itself from the winds, and in winter and summer there may be a considerable saving from this. The trees on the outside nearly always produce less than those inside.

If one is going to have an apple or other fruit orchard, it is just as well to have a fine one as an ordinary kind. The latter will not cost much more in the end, and it will prove profitable, while the former will not. Plant trees of well-known marketable varieties, and get good specimens from reliable dealers. Spray them every season and protect them from pests of all kinds. Do not let them injure themselves by bearing heavily the first few years. Pluck off the blossoms or fruits, so that no limb or branch will be strained. Overproduction at an early age is deadly to a good tree. Each year set out new trees in the place of any that may be injured or killed. Do not have a ragged orchard, but try to make every tree come up to the standard. This can be easily done if one has ordinary intelligence, and will give the time to the work. Use only hoed crops in the apple orchard. Wheat, oats and timothy are bad for the trees. crops, seeding the land to clover or cowpeas M. T. WARING. sults. Connecticut.

Butter Market.

An increase in the receipts of butter here, and a decline of one cent a pound at Chicago and Elgin, has weakened rates in Boston, and it is not easy to get over 211 cents for best Northern creamery, or over 21 for Western, while good firsts sell at 20 to 201 cents and but little Eastern above those figures. Extra dairy is 20 cents for Vermont and 191 cents for New York. Firsts, 18 to 19 cents. But little doing in imitation creamery or ladles at 17 to 18 cents. Renovated in fair demand at 17 to 19 cents, Extra Northern creamery in boxes and prints in moderate demand at 21½ cents, dairy at 20 cents, fair to good 18 to 19 cents. Jobbers' rates about two cents a pound higher than these quotations.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending July 26 were 24,543 tubs and 31,256 boxes, a total weight of 1,869,285 pounds, against 2,014,007 pounds the previous week and 1,355,201 pounds for corresponding week last year. This shows a slight falling-off from the week previous, but a material decrease as compared with last year.

There were 2240 pounds of butter exported from Boston last week. For the corresponding week last year there were no exports. From New York 250 packages were exported, the first lot for several weeks. From Montreal 29,505 packages were exported, against 23,381 packages corresponding week last year.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 180,414 tubs, against 179,341 tubs same time last year, and the Eastern Company reports 34,215 tubs, against 27,084 tubs a year ago. These two holdings foot up a total of 214,628 tubs as compared with 206,425 tubs same time last year, an increase in favor of this year of 8204 tubs.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

tables, but the prices are favorable to farm- low 25 to 75 cents and Marrow ers. We might say they were satisfactory. good prices are too low, and if prices are them. Beets are selling at 40 to 50 cents a hundred bunches. New parsnips are in, and offering at 75 cents a hundred. Flat turnips 60 to 75 cents a bushel, and \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred bunches. Yellow at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel. Native onions are higher at 90 cents a box. Southern at 75 to 90 cents, New Orleans \$1 a bag, and Kentucky \$2.50 a barrel. Leeks are 50 cents a dozen bunches and chives \$1. Radishes 40 to 50 cents a box and celery \$1.50 to \$1.75 a dozen. Native eucumbers, No. 1 \$2 to \$2.50 a box and No. 2 \$1.25. Peppers \$1.25 a crate. Hothouse tomatoes 6 to 7 cents a pound and Jersey 60 | Southern Le Conte \$2 to \$3.50, and Keifer to 75 cents a crate. Some Southern at 40 to 75 cents a carrier. Marrow squash at \$1 for good and \$1.50 for fancy per barrel; white \$1.50 a carrier, Thurber and Chinese Free at \$1 per barrel crate. Rhubarb is 3 cents a pound and good mushrooms from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Native cabbages in good supply at \$2 to \$5 per hundred. Cauliflowers \$1.25 a bushel hox. Spinach is higher at 40 to 50 cents a box and lettuce 25 to 50 cents for bushel few sell at 35 cents, and parsley at 20 to 25 cents a box, with romaine at 25 cents. Green peas plenty at 75 cents to \$1 and green corn the same per box.

Potatoes are a little lower, Rose and Hebron, native or Rhode Island, from \$1.50 but vary in quality. Some Maryland 50 North Carolina sweets coming slowly and 50 cents to \$1, Arizona and New Mexico not of first quality. Yellows from \$3.75 to \$4.50 and red \$2.50 to \$3, with not many at Watermelons \$100 to \$175 a carload. top prices.

The Hay Trade.

There have been a few arrivals of new prime old hay, and the latter is firmer than last week, although the receipts have averhave been selling but poor hay and keeping their best for home use are now finding that they have a surplus.

Boston did not get much of this surplus, and only 473 cars were received, of which 242 were billed, and 13 cars of straw. Corresponding week last year, 257 cars of hay, of which 79 were for export, and 16 cars of straw. Choice timothy sold at \$18.50 to \$19.50 in large bales and \$17 to \$17.50 in small bales. No. 1 in good demand at \$17 to \$18 in large bales and \$16 to \$17 in small. No. 2, \$14 to \$15; No. 3, clover mixed and clover dull at \$11 to \$12. Rye straw is dull and less long rye, only being \$16 to \$16.50, tangled rye at \$11 to \$12 and oat straw \$9.50

New York receipts were light and prime timothy is hard to find. Only 7436 tons came in last week and 490 tons of straw, docks are managed, not as in Bristol, where while 34,183 bales of hay were exported. As

1 sold at \$18 to \$18.50 and No. 2 at \$16.50 to \$17. No. 3 was dull at \$14.50 to \$15; clover mixed at \$13 to \$15 and clover at \$12 to \$13. Long rye straw is \$14 to \$15 and oat straw \$9 to \$10. Brooklyn at same rates as New York, and Jersey City a little higher for best grades, of which the supply is much less than the buyers want.

The Hay Trade Journal gives us highest market prices at various markets, \$21 at Jersey City, \$20 at New York and Brooklyn, \$19 at Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, \$17.50 at Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans, \$17 at Richmond, \$16 at Nashville, \$15.50 at Cincinnati, \$14.50 at Memphis and Cleveland, \$13 at Duluth and \$12.50 at Minneapolis.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says that the hay crop will not be as heavy as last year in the provinces, as it is very uneven, but there will be less clover on it and more timothy. English markets may not be as good, as crop there is proving better than last year, but the demand for South Africa has no fallen off as it was expected to, and price are still well maintained.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit. Hand-picked apples are coming more freely, with only moderate demand. Red Astrachan are \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel, and some choice large Pippins bring \$2.50 to \$3. Sweet Bough are \$1.50 to \$2.50 and Sour Bough \$1 to \$2. Common green \$1 to \$1.50 Some natives from 60 cents to \$1 a box and Southern at 50 to 75 cents a basket. Le Conte pears \$4 to \$5 a barrel. Georgia peaches \$1.50 to \$2 a carrier for Elberta, \$1 to \$1.50 for Chinese Free and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for Belle and Thurber. Some Delaware grapes have come in at \$1.50 to \$2 a They take too much from the soil, but hoed case. California cherries nearly done at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a case. Prunes at 75 every few years, will produce excellent re- cents' to \$1.50 and plums at 75 cents to \$1.25. Nova Scotia strawberries sold at 12 to 20 cents a quart for last receipts. Blackberries are high at 10 to 15 cents a quart, blueberries, nearby, at 8 to 10 cents, and York State 6 to 8 cents. Red currants 6 to 9 cents for large, 4 to 6 cents for small. Raspberries 5 to 8 cents a pint, 3 cents a cup. Pineapples in good supply. Indian River, 24 or 30 counts, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a case, 3 counts \$2 to \$2.25, 42 counts \$1.75 to \$2 and 48 counts \$1.25 to \$1.50. Muskmelons in large supply, Norfolk \$1 to \$2 a barrel, Maryland 50 to 75 cents a basket, 75 cents to \$1.50 a crate. Watermelons dull, medium at \$18 to \$20 per hundred and small at \$12 to \$15.

Oranges in small supply, but trade i light. California late Valencias 150, 176 and 200 counts \$4.50, smaller fruit \$3.50 to \$4. Mediterranean sweets 176 and 200 counts \$3.50 to \$4, 250 counts \$3.25 to \$3.50. Sorrento 160 or 200 counts \$3.50 to \$4, 300 counts \$3.25 to \$3.50. Lemons in fair supply. Choice 360 counts \$2 to \$2.25 a box, fancy \$2.50 to \$3, 300 counts \$2.50 to \$3 for choice and \$3.50 to \$4 for faney. Maoiri choice \$3.50 to \$3.75, fancy \$4 to \$4.50.

New York Market.

Potatoes are in large supply, and they are weak even at the low quotations. Long Island are \$1.12 to \$1.25 a barrel, Jersey \$1 to \$1.25 and Southern 50 to 75 cents. North Carolina sweets \$2.50 to \$4 a barrel for yellow and \$2.50 to \$3.50 for red. Onions steady at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel, \$1 to \$1.25 a bag for Kentucky, Long Island red \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel; Orange County red \$1 to \$1.50 a bag, and Connecticut \$2.25 for white, \$2 to \$2.25 for red, and \$2 for yellow. Beets are \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred bunches, and carrots 75 cents to \$1. Jersey celery is 10 to 40 cents a dozen roots, and Michigan 10 to 20 cents. Russia turnips 60 to 65 cents a barrel. Rhubarb \$1.50 to \$2.50 a hundred bunches, and radishes 50 cents to \$1. Jersey cucumbers 40 to 60 cents a box, and pickling \$1.25 to \$2.25 a thousand. White The market is well supplied with vege- summer squash 25 to 50 cents a barrel, yel-

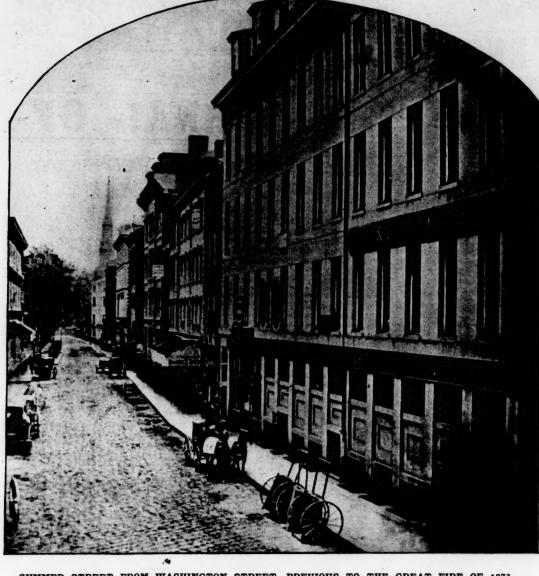
Cabbages are a little firmer as Southern but there are some farmers who will not supply has stopped. Flat Dutch are \$2.25 to own that they are satisfied. If crops are \$3.00 per hundred. Jersey egg plants 75 cents to \$1 a box. Peppers 35 to 50 cents a box high crops must be light. But we think they Lettuce 50 cents to \$1.50 a case of five dozen. are as contented this year as we usually find String beans plenty and a drug at 25 to 50 cents a box or basket. Lima beans from box, and carrots at 75 to 80 cents, or \$2 per | Maryland \$1.50 to \$2 a carrier. Green peas in light supply and firmer at 50 to 75 cents a bag or basket. Some fancy Jersey tomatoes sell at \$1 to \$1.50 a box, common at 75 cents to \$1. Southern 35 to 85 cents a carrier.

Apples in better supply, but with wide range as to quality. Hand-picked Sour Bough \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel, Sour Bough \$2 to \$2.25, Red Astrachan \$2 to \$2.50 and windfalls \$1.25 to \$1.75. Pears in pretty good supply, but too much cheap cooking stock. Good-sized Bartletts are \$4 a barrel, Catherine \$3 to \$3.50, Bel. \$2.75 to \$3.25, Scooter \$1.75 to \$2 to \$2.25. Peaches in liberal supply. Georgia, Elberta and Belle \$1.25 to \$1 to \$1.50, Stump \$1 to \$1.37, Mountain Rose and Crawford 85 cents to \$1.25, some Carolina at 50 cents to \$1. Plums 15 to 20 cents for eight-pound baskets, or 3 to 6 cents a quart. Grapes in light receipt. Moore's Early from Georgia and Carolina Delawares \$1.25 to \$1.50 a case, Gooseberries boxes. Beet greens nearly done, though a 7 to 9 cents a quart for extra large, 4 to 6 cents for small and medium. Large blue huckleberries from Pennsylvania 7 String beans in full supply at 50 cents to \$1. to 9 cents, others 5 to 8 cents. Upriver black berries 8 to 12 cents and Jersey 4 to 6 cents Raspberries 4 to 8 cents a pint for red, 4 to 5 cents for blackcap. Muskmelons plenty, to \$1.65 a barrel, and Southern \$1 to \$1.25. cents to \$1.50 a case, Carolina and Georgia standard crates \$1 to \$3.50, small crates \$1

Communal Enterprises in England.

A recent consular report brings out interestingly how strong has become the tenhay, but not enough to affect prices on dency in Great Britain toward municipal socialism. Nine hundred and thirty-one British municipalities own their wateraged better than last week or for several works, ninety-nine their street railways, 181 weeks previous. It seems as if farmers who supply electricity and 240 conduct gas works -so many, indeed, that about half the gas users in England consume municipal gas. In the United States, out of the 1500 cities and towns of over three thousand population, only 750 own their waterworks, two hundred own electric-lighting plants and twenty their gas works. To emphasize the discrepancy, Great Britain, in addition to owning the telegraph and planning to absorb the telephone lines, has municipalities that have shops and houses to rent, a municinal auditorium where theatrical and musical entertainments are given, a municipal rabbit warren, an oyster fishery, a sterilized milk establishment, a crematory, race courses, a hotel and a flagstone factory, all nducted by cities.

Liverpool controls utilities of more sweepthe city purchased them outright at a cost but little prime timothy was received, the of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, but utilization of the skimmilk so as to recover price went up to \$19 or \$20 per ton, the lat- by a public trust, composed in the main of



MARRIL

SUMMER STREET FROM WASHINGTON STREET, PREVIOUS TO THE GREAT FIRE OF 1872. VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON.

advantage-a system which London is likely Liverpool, furthermore, owns the water-

world); it operates the street cars, it supplies the electric light and power; it has one of the largest and best public-bath systems anywhere and proposes to erect the finest Turkish bath in Europe; it provides public laundries for the poor districts; it furnishes flowers and plants for the windows in the slums; it sells sterilized milk for the children of the poor at cost price; it has a salaried organist to play its famous municipal organ; it gives municipal lectures—and all these in addition to the usual undertakings of municipalities, such as parks with concerts, technical schools, etc. But the greatest socialistic undertaking by the Liverpool municipality is that of providing dwellings for the very poor, the dispossessed tenants

slums. Liverpool bought the street-car lines in 1897, and replaced horse cars with double decked electric cars, and quickly developed one of the best tramway systems in Europe with a two-cent fare for any distance up to three miles, a four-cent fare for five and a quarter miles, and an eight-cent fare up to eight and a quarter miles. The working expenditure for last year was sixty-three per cent. of the gross receipts of \$2,341,915; and the net profits went to the poor rates and into the reserve fund.

of demolished insanitary dwellings of the

The experiment of furnishing municipal dwellings to the poor was carried out by a frontispiece to this volume. compelling owners of insanitary slum dwellings to demolish them. Then, as the readiness for them blocks of three or fourstoried tenements. The work is still going on. One-room apartments in the tenements rent as low as forty-five cents a week; it costs from sixty to eighty cents for two the health of man. This is in accordance rooms, and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for four rooms, the largest provided. In a few dwellings hot water is supplied, and in others gas which is paid for by the use of a "money-inthe-slot" machine. Under the law the city may include a garden with a house, the annual value of which shall not exceed \$15; and, when building a cottage, "it may fit up and supply the same with all requisite furniture, fittings and conveniences." Already \$1,925,-000 has been paid by the municipality for demolished awellings, \$335,825 for land and \$732,875 for construction. The rents are insufficient by about two per cent. to meet even the cost of the dwellings; and the additional burden on the taxpayers has accordingly risen about three and one-quarter cents on every pound sterling.

It is maintained that the best governed towns, and those with the lowest taxes, are towns with such forms of municipal social ism as these; but this assertion is strongly controverted, and it is pointed out, among other evils, that municipal socialism paralyzes individual enterprise, although it is true that Liverpool was forced to attack the slum problem through the lethargy of private property owners.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

By a singular coincidence, Consul Robert S. S. Bergh at Gothenberg, Sweden, makes a report on a milk flour of which Dr. M. Ekenberg believes himself to be the original inventor, while the Scientific American in an illustrated article calls attention to the invention of Dr. Joseph H. Campbell of Pennsylvania for a similar article. Dr. Campbell's idea, however, seems to be about three years in advance of Dr. Ekenberg. The officials of the Department of Agriculture, as stated in previous correspondence, have known of a milk flour for some time, but this, nevertheless, does not detract from the excellent uses to which such an article can be placed.

The development of the dairy interests of this country has reached enormous proportions; the butter industry is largely being concentrated at the creameries, and in many cases skimmilk has been a waste product, often being thrown away. With the cheap the non-fatty solids in dry, soluble, sterilter being paid for some large bales, and No. | those who pay dock dues, which devotes all | ized condition, the powder product at half | wanted. In this case the calf accompanies

itself, as the milk would yield but four pounds of butter to the hundred pounds of milk, while the non-fatty solids would furnish 94 pounds of milk flour.

works (one of the best systems in the The proper office of powdered milk is not so much to act as a food by itself, but as a means of cheaply furnishing other foods with the proteids in which they are decient, and thus restoring the balance which is essential to health. To bakers it is of special advantage, as the losses in the handling of fresh milk around the bakery are very great. Much is consumed by the men handling it, a great deal is wasted, and considerable is spoiled by being improperly cared for.

The question of securing a cheap milk owder is one fraught with great possibilities. Skimmilk is a highly nutritious food. It contains all the nitro enous or muscleproducing properties of whole milk, with simply the fat eliminated.

The first numbers of the Year Book of the smaller in size than last year's, but the the illustrations are greater. In accordance with the views of Secretary Wilson, the original articles contributed to the Year Book are mainly general in character, thoroughly representative of the work conducted by the department. The recent death of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, late Secretary of Agriculture, makes emi nently appropriate the use of his picture as

Under the direction of Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Detenants were dispossessed, the city had in partment of Agriculture, experiments are about to be commenced to determine whether the foreign substances added to food products in the nature of coloring matter or preservatives are detrimental to with an appropriation made by Congress last session of \$10,000 for this work.

In carrying on these experiments, Dr. Wiley will establish a free board for a number of able-bodied men for the purpose of ascertaining the effect on them. These young men, of course, will be supposed to pledge their word not to eat anything but what the department will give them. At first they will be given regular meals of ordinary foods in order to get them into proper preservatives, such as borax and other chemicals, and various coloring substances.

"The sole objects of these experiments," said Dr. Wiley, "is to get at the truth; there will be no bias in favor of or against any preservative or manufacturer of any particular line of goods. The best skill which physiological chemistry can supply will be brought to bear upon these investig tions, and it is the intention to conduct the experiments on the human being as well as on animals.

"While conducting experiments with certain classes of foods, if any change or derangement of physiological functions is cents, and Western dirties are dull at 141 to 151 produced by their use by human beings, these will easily be made manifest. The same set of subjects will then be put back on ordinary foods, and notes will be made of bow long it will take them to get back to prmal condition."

Dr. Wiley believes that the result of these experiments will cause favorable action on the pure-food bill now pending in Congress.

Mr. R. A. Pearson, the assistant chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture, has been spending some time in studying the dairy conditions of the West Indies. In the course of his travels he came across many things both unique and inter-

While in Santiago his attention was called to the manner in which milk is delivered there as well as in many other Spanish cities. One means is to have small boys carry ordinary beer bottles filled with milk from door to door; another is the conveyance of milk cans, pack saddle fashion, on the backs of donkeys, while the most primitive is the leading of the milch cow from door to door and drawing off the milk when

profits to improvements. In this way the net earnings of the docks accrue to the city's more valuable than the butter interest lieves he cannot milk a cow without the calf at hand to make her "give down." A dairy of very late construction has been

keeps eight or nine cows; these are led every milked in front of the doors of the dairyman's patrons.

If there are a few old currant bushes around the place, or if it is possible to get some cuttings from Cherry, Fay's Prolific, or any good variety, they can be stuck into moist, sandy ground during August and good roots begun during the fall. Currants cutting, heeling and spring planting. New shoots should be taken just as the wood has begun to harden.

been distributed. The Year Book is a little fresh ribs 147 cents, corned and fresh shoulders smaller in size than last year's, but the number of articles it contains and cents, in pails 12\frac{3}{2} to 13 cents, hams 14\frac{1}{2} to 14\frac{14}{2} son, the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the cents, in pails 12\frac{3}{4} to 13 cents, hams 14\frac{1}{4} to 14\frac{14}{2} son, the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's, but the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size that year's in the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's in the latter found him of special value, in a smuler in size than last year's in the latter found him of special value, in the latter found him of special valu cents, skinned hams 15½ cents, sausage 11 cents Frankfurt sausage 11 cents, boiled hams 20 to 201 cents, bacon 151 to 161 cents, bolognas 101 cents, pressed ham 14½ cents, raw leaf lard 12½ cents, rendered leaf lard 12% cents, in pails 13% to 13% cents, pork tongues \$23.50, loose salt pork 124 ents, briskets 13½ cents, sausage meat 10½ cents, country dressed hogs 91 cents.

> for 1901-2 has just been given out. The yield is estimated at a little more than 6,000,000 tons of 2240 pounds, being 750,000 tons less than the previous year and about 500,000 tons less than the average for the preceding ten years. The estimated area is given at 23,300,000 acres, or 800,000 duties. The character of Ericsson, who has acres less than the average for the preceding ten vears.

-The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 82,235 cases, against 68,379 cases last week; corresponding period last year, 93,536. The total shipments thus far in 1902 ve been 2,400,573 cases, against 2,714,000 c ses in 1901.

- Exports of dairy products from New York last week were 5000 boxes of cheese to Liverpool. - The world's grain exports last week were reported as 5,812,969 bushels of wheat from five countries, and 4,626,611 bushels of corn from four countries. The United States sent 3,980,969 ushels of wheat and 79,611 bushels of corn.

-- The exports of live stock and dressed beef last week included 1427 cattle, 3708 quarters of condition for the experiments, and then beef from Boston; 1480 cattle, 35 sheep, 13,043 tests will be conducted with known quarters of beef from New York; 945 cattle from Baltimore; 806 cattle, 660 sheep from Portland; 586 cattle from Newport News; 1813 cattle, 1195 sheep from Montreal; a total of 7699 cattle, 1890 sheep and 17,151 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this 2177 cattle, 919 sheep, 4798 quarters of be went to London; 4032 cattle, 660 sheep, 11,153 quarters of beef to Liverpool; 1039 cattle, 376 quarters of beef to Southampton; 35 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

> — The egg market is quiet, with a liberal upply of Western stock. Nearby and Cape supply of fancy are in demand at 24 to 25 cents. Northern and Eastern choice fresh at 20 to 21 cents, fair to good at 18 to 19 cents. Some fancy Michigan bring 19 to 194 cents, but not many are above 18 cents. The stock in cold storage is being drawn on to a moderate extent. The stock on Monday was 180,899 cases, against 182,293 cases the previous week and 211,366 cases corresponding week last year

The series of old Boston cuts now appearing in these columns have been kindly loaned by the friend her, and there is a love story which publishers of the Boston Budget, and were taken from the Old Boston Number of that publication, June 1, 1902. Copies of this number can be had by sending 25 cents Survey, Massachusetts has more springs to the Ploughman office.

Literature.

The heroine of this book by Mrs. W. K. Clifford has for a father a man of aristo-cratic birth who secluded himself in an English town, where he married a widow, a thrifty countrywoman. Margaret, their daughter, seen found her half-sister, Hannah, the child of Mrs. Vincent by her first husband, a thorn in the flesh. Excessively religious in the narrower sense, Hannah had little sympathy with Margaret, who, like her father, went to church not at all. But the first visit of father and daughter to London did the mischief. Gerald Vincent was sufficiently weak to visit a woman, Mrs. Lakeman, to whom he had been engaged in his earlier days, and Margaret also met her, her daughter and an actress, a theatrical manager and Tom Carringford, Mrs. Lakeman is as unreal as her daughter Lena, who is desperately in love with Carringford. While Margaret's father is in Australia, visiting a dying brother who inherited a title, Margaret decides to enter upon a career as an actress, but she soon tires and plans to marry Carringford, when the scheming Mrs. Lakeman temporarily interferes in behalf of her daughter. Complications ensue, only to be straightened out. The plot is putty in the author's hands. But everybody is made happy at the end, even hard-shelled Hannah, who is softened after her mother's death, and who later falls in love with a convenient stranger. Real strong characters are scarce, yet withai we have presented a rather pleasing picture of English life. The main thread of the story is never lost sight of by the reader, and once his interest is aroused he will peruse the book to the end. [New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.]

Mr. Leslie Stephen has contributed to the English Men of Letters" series an emi nently satisfactory life of George Eliot. He writes clearly and concisely from an unprejudiced point of view. It is pleasing to know that among all the coronation honors bestowed by King Edward VII. Mr. Stephen was knighted, although his place among eminent men of letters is secure without a title. In this latest biography of George Eliot, the method employed by the critical biographer is the deductive. The early life of Mary Evans (the name given her at birth) is briefly sketched, but the period of her development into womanhood is treated more at length. "Adam Bede" and Mill on the Floss" furnish portraits of her home and surroundings. A chapter is devoted to each of her greatest works, and all are reviewed with constant reference to the author. George Eliot's great personality is especially evident in "Romola" and "Daniel Deronda." Writing of her heroines Mr. Stephen says: "The long gallery of heroines from Milly Barton to Gwendolen Harleth have various tasks set to them in which we may be more or less interested But the women themselves have an interest located on the very summit of San Juan unsurpassed by any other writer. They hill, within but a stone's throw of the have a certain family likeness, and if Maggie famous block house. In this dairy, milk- in 'Mill on the Floss' is most like her house and residence combined the dairyman | creator, the others show an affinity to some of her characteristics." All thoughtful morning into the city of Santiago to be readers will appreciate this gratifying work on the literary career of one of England's greatest writers. [New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 75 cents.]

This is a historical romance of the days of

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the Vikings by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, richly illustrated in colors. Leif Ericsson and his exploits to Greenland and America is the theme of the story. Ericsson is ever are very easily rooted, but this method will an interesting character, as he represents the give plants a decided advantage over fall carrying of Christianity to his people, who have worshipped the might of Odlin, and believed right was ever greatness and power. The plot is woven about the wild courtship of an English thrall and Helga, kinswoman -Pork and lard are still unchanged. Short cut to Leif, the Lucky. The English thrall, The first numbers of the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1901 have just \$22.50, lean ends \$25, bean pork \$19.50 to \$20, but he had fallen captive to a Viking, and was carried to Norway. Sold to Leif Ericsasmuch as Alwin could read and write. The chafing of Alwin in his bondage caused his hot temper to assert itseli, with the result that he rushed into many daring deeds which won for him respect and friendship among the followers of Leif. Helga, called the "shield maiden," is represented as a beautiful girl who had been taught to ride - The final estimate of the wheat crop of India and hunt with her kinsman, Leif. In this wild out-of-door life she seems less womanly than we at first wish, but later in the narrative she seems sweet and winsome in her long robes, employed in household been converted to Christianity, is made strong and sturdy by the writer, who evidently possesses a warm place in her heart for the Vikings, of whom she writes so sympathetically. untutored Viking leader slowly learned the great principles of Christian living among men of wild freedom, and his career has been the subject of careful study. The interest in the narrative is never permitted to lag, and at the close the lovers who have risked their lives for sweet love's sake are made happy. Throughout the plot there appears at times a wavering of purpose, but in the historical setting and sympathetic treatment lies the charm of the story Readers who have wearied of historical novels will yet find pleasure in the tale of 'The Thrall of Leif, the Lucky." [Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

> Henrietta G. Rowe carries us back to Old Bar Harbor, before summer visitors brought wealth and fashion to the island of Mount Desert. The book abounds in love and pathos. The heroine of the story is a little maiden called "Comfort." Her young life is begun in the household of her father, lomon Hadlock, a prosperous farmer with a family of three sturdy boys, who had hoped for a fourth. Comfort's birth is a disappointment to him, and the child has only the loving care of her unselfish and uncomplaining mother. Robert Humbre, an artist, comes to Bar Harbor, and his pictures create an interest in the locality. Visitors, eager to see for themselves the subjects chosen by the artist, increase so rapidly that the first hotel is built. The author has clearly portrayed the influence of these summer boarders on the natives, picturing the discontent bred by the wealthy men and women with their different dress and manners. Comfort endures many trials-her mother's death, then her father's and her brother's selfishness She is forced to earn her own living, but Robert Humbre and his family, whom she has known and loved from childhood, beends in wedding gowns and orange blossoms. We cannot but be grateful for this sweet, clean story in which young and old will find much enjoyment. Incidentally, we have a true narrative of the growth of Bar Harbor as a fashionable summer resort. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50].

According to the United States Geological than any other State in the Union. Also, she has more kind of spring.

poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

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propose this week to take most of our points from the bulletin No. 84 the Rhode Island Experiment Station, s really a compilation from other bul and such sources as they consider authority upon poultry subjects, and brings together many things worth ing and making a memorandum of. by the inexperienced and the experi-

d poultry-keeper. cording to Alexander Comyns of Engthe maintenance ration for a hen hing two kilograms (4.4 pounds) should ain 6.4 grams of protein, 2½ grams fat 28½ grams of carbohydrates. As 28.35 ns is equal to an ounce, this would mean at two ounces of protein to nine hens. ounce of fat to eleven hens, and about nnce of carbohydrates per hen. When ng they require about twice as much in, nearly three times as much fat, and st twice as much carbohydrates. They st but little, if any, of the crude fibre in

experiment at Oklahoma station ms to show that Indian corn and Kaffir are more digestible when fed whole n ground, but cow peas slightly less so de. A European experiment was made hatching chickens free from foreign ms, in germ free air, and fed on sterd food resulted in their death from two three weeks. Others hatched in the me way and fed on food not sterilized d, and some fed on sterilized food until hearly dead recovered when given un-sterilized food. [Does this prove or indicate

The New York station at Geneva, in

The feeding of oyster shells during the laying season, where they can be cheaply seven dozens of eggs.

probably as well supply the deficiency of lime existing in most foods, but the use of latter left it a creamy white.

At the Hatch Experiment Station in

Long or sharp splinters of glass or dry bone should be avoided. The size of particles of grit had, for hens, better be larger be smaller than that of a kernel of corn.

has been attended with no bad result when the eggs was best from the rowen. the food and other grit available to the fowls contained an abundance of lime, but, equal parts of wheat bran, wheat shorts and when the food was deficient in lime and no cottonseed meal, developed chickens earlier, other grit was attainable, hens ate an in- and for fowl produced more eggs than those juriously large amount of glass."

W. P. Wheeler, in the tenth report of the eggs were of poorer quality and smaller. same station (page 193), in speaking of At West Virginia station they found the symply of smart skimmilk for growing chicks," says: "An eggs more fertile, and more than double in grown between them, and they are not well unlimited supply of sweet skimmilk can ap- number by using the nitrogenous ration or parently be given to chickens with ad- bran, shorts and cottonseed meal, than from vantage, but sour milk must be fed with the carbonaceous ration, and it was the most caution. When sour milk only is available, profitable, though it cost the most. it is best to coagulate thoroughly by moderate heating, and feed only the curd, strain- tracts and our comments until another to root them out as they grow, but they do ing out as much of the whey as possible."

The same writer gives, in the report just cited, an account of a trial of a given grain ration, in the one case with an addition of tallow, and in the other with an addition of old process linseed meal. He says: "The dull trade. Northern and Eastern poultry average egg product was somewhat in favor about steady. Choice roasting chickens at grow twenty bushels of corn to the acre of the hens having the less fat in their food, 23 to 25 cents, broilers at 15 to 18 cents, fowl apple trees will be unprofitable."

nitrogenous ration during the summer or choice chickens 14 to 15 cents, common trees deeply and using whole roots does not moulting season.

mature fowls it is probable that salt, at the and roosters 7 to 8 cents. rate of an ounce a day for one hundred fowls, could, under ordinary conditions, be fed without injury."

Probably that amount is enough, but we think twice that amount could be fed without injury .- ED.

Sweet skimmilk can be profitably fed to either chickens or capons, but if sour, very little should be used. Close confinement and lack of variety in food, especially such as are rich in nitrogen, are said to be the conditions likely to cause feather eating.

Experiments with whole or ground grain showed that those having whole grain had a value of product over cost of food of 48.6 per cent., and those having ground grain of 8 per cent. The difference in cost of foods was about one-third greater with the hens having the ground ration, making them about equally valuable. This was with Leghorns, in a two-years test, and included alue of egg products and market value of wlat the end.

whole grain was more profitably fed to icks than another ration consisting mostly whole grain and containing no ground

Capons from the one lot afterward made mewhat cheaper gain in weight on the ole grain ration, but the gain was too w to compensate for the more rapid wth which had been made, as chicks, by

lot having the ground-grain ration. Of two other lots of capons, those havthe ground-grain ration made the more itable gain during several months.

In every trial, more food was eaten the ground grain was fed than when hole grain was fed.

either the chicks and capons having the whole grain nor those having only round grain showed any lack of health

ration in which about two-fifths of uch more profitably fed to chicks than er ration supplying an equal amount otein mostly from vegetable sources,

pplemented by skimmilk curd. hen the two rations were fed to cockiso, the results were favorable to the food, but the difference was not so

need as with the chicks. llets fed the ration containing the ly somewhat the larger average size, chief advantage over those fed the le ration was in the more rapid

and earlier maturity. th ducklings much the better reccompanied the feeding of a ration y animal food. The growth was over are grown in the orchard and removed, the mes as rapid as under another ration soil exhaustion is much greater. h most of the protein was of vege-



A HERD OF PRIZE GUERNSEYS. Owned by James Forsyth, Esq.

oything in regard to the use of sterilized or table origin, with enough of skimmilk curd use of green manures like cowpeas and protein

very pronounced with the ducklings."

The Canadian Experimental Farms found straw preferable to sand or gravel as better in place of the leguminous crops, once in obtained, is recommended. One pound will for the fowl. At the Ontario College they contain lime enough for the shells of about found moistening food with hot water no "Fine gravel containing limestone will yellow corn instead of oats and buckwheat gave a yellow tinge to the skin, while the

Massachusetts they found the grain from using condition powders for fowl not enough to repay its cost, and in two tests out of three found animal meal a better than that of a kernel of wheat, and should feed than ground cut bone. Cabbage produced larger eggs at less cost than clover "An unlimited supply of pounded glass rowen, but the flavor and cooking quality of

> At Cornell station they found a ration of fed on cracked corn and corn meal, but the

But we must defer the rest of our exweek.

Poultry and Game.

Borticultural.

Orchard and Garden.

No small part of the cause of blackberries and raspberries drying up on the canes may toward the gap it is desired to fill. The Riverside Park Association, be attributed to the work of the little red spider. As this insect thrives best in hot induce branching, and one of the more upand dry weather, the cause is often said to right top branches may be selected to form be the drought or the heat, but examination a leader, and it is desirable to maintain this of the leaves will often show these little in- plan throughout the life of the tree. sects present in great numbers, and the cutting side branches weak one should be leaves so eaten by them on the under side cut back to two, three or four buds. been scorched by fire. When the leaves can no longer serve as the lungs of a plant, irrigation. For the rust or anthraenose of the canes use the Bordeaux mixture.

other States, and we propose to quote some

was obviously unfit. They instance one orehard of two thousand trees on land where the soil was but three feet above the solid rock. In such a place they must feel the effects of even a moderate drought, especially when they have attained bearing size. Some orchards are on soils which contain too much acid, both on flat land and rolling land, the latter not as bad as the flat land, which needs both drainage and lime. Twenty-five bushels of freshly slaked lime applied broadcast to the acre would usually prove sufficient for the needs of the trees, though it might need another applica-tion in five years. It is best to slake the lime on the land where it is to be used, and rotein was supplied by animal food some convenient point and covering it with moist soil. The effect of lime is to produce a stocky, steady and vigorous growth and

early ripening of fruit. The orchards are often not sufficiently well fertilized. They quote from Professor Roberts of New York, who says that with thirty-five trees to the acre and a yield of fifteen bushels per tree, there would be removed in twenty crops of fruit and leaves proportion of animal food attained 1337 pounds of nitrogen, 310 pounds of phosphorie acid and 1895 pounds of potash. This compared with the amount used by twenty wheat crops of fifteen bushels ot grain and thirty-five pounds of straw, shows the apples to take practically three times as mu potash, twice as much nitrogen and half as much again phosphoric acid. When crops

Nitrogen is most cheaply supplied by the

steurized milk for babies or invalids?— a lded to supply about one-fourth of the total, winter cover crops of vetch and rye, but excess of nitrogen is to be avoided. Potash The New York station at Geneva, in balletin 38 of 1892, states as follows regard-birds there was some difference in favor of There is no objection to the use of stable oyster shells, gravel, glass, etc., for the animal food ration. This difference was m.oure. On light lands the manure is n -eded. A good plan is to use stable manur , twenty to twenty-five tons per acre, four or five years. In cases where there is immedia e need of nitrogen fifty to one better than to use skimmilk, and that using hundred pounds of nitrate of soda may be used early in the season, as late in the season it carries continued growth and late maturing of the wood, and poorer color in the fruit. For commercial fertilizers two hundred pounds of ground bone, one hundred pounds Carolina phosphate and one hundred to two hundred pounds muriate of potash per acre is a mod-

erate application, and the potash may be increased to four hundred or five hundred pounds without injury, taking care not to place too much around the roots near the trunk. These are best applied previous to plowing, as their use on the surface tends to draw feeding roots there, while deeper rooting should be encouraged by early plowing, fertilizing and frequent tillage.

Close planting is often a cause of failure, fertilized. J. H. Hale plants peach trees thirteen feet apart each way, but he feeds them like pigs. Many set early-bearing apple trees, like Duchess, Missouri Pippin, Wealthy and Wagner, between later ones, intending not carry out their good resolves. An orchardist who has nine hundred acres near Springfield, Mo., says: " Apple trees in good Receipts of poultry remain light, but the land never should be planted closer than 30x30 feet apart, and in fairly good not closer than 25x25 feet. On soil that will not

and the average size of the eggs laid by them was a little larger." He further adds: 13 cents for common. Green ducks are 15 to them was a little larger." He further adds:

"The hens having the linseed meal moulted nearly all at the same time." They also moulted more rapidly and earlier in the season than those which received tallow. The amount of tallow fed was said not to be enough to affect the health of the fowls, but the ration was made thereby too deficient in nitrogen to encourage the growth of new teathers. The writer advocates a highly nitrogenous ration during the summer or chickens 11 to 12 cents. Fowl from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to Experiments in feeding salt are recorded 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, common to fancy. Choice turkeys Early training of the top should not in the report mentioned above (pages 200, 20 cents. Live poultry in fair supply be neglected. The nurseryman, to get salable trees, plants too closely and forms the head too high. In Arkansas low heads starting three feet from the ground are most desirable. The main stem or a short branch should be left for a leader. The side branches should be cut back within a few inches of the main stem, leaving buds on the ends of the stem on the side second year the leader may be cut back to

Most nursery trees are grown too closely, sagadahoc County, Topsham six to eight inches apart in the row. This Richmond Farmers' Club, Richmond that they dry and shrivel up as if they had Most pursery trees are grown too closely. produces too slender stems and unbalanced growth must stop. Two sprayings with heads. Close planting makes a soft and kerosene emulsion, one just after blossoms tender growth. Sudden exposure to the fall, and the other just before the fruit sun when set singly must be trying to the ripens, will often prove more beneficial than tree. The trunks of new-set orchard trees should be protected by the strips of wood veneering which can be had at basket North Washington, Princeton. factories for \$4.50 to \$6 per thousand. They the nursery and are moved with less mutilation of the roots. But we must defer Many orchards have been set on land that further extracts from this bulletin to a future article.

> - A report from Landers, Wvo., says: In addition to slaughtering several thousand sheep, a band of 150 masked men has surrounded all the 2000 sheep, 25 other herds, amounting to 65,000 sheep, were driven into the mountains.
>
> —Capt. John L. Young of Atlantic City says

that the eruption of Mount Pelee has driven sharks along the coast in proof of this. Boiling lava and mud in the sea is assigned as the cause

of the migration.

—Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 24 aggregate 3,980,969 bushels, against 3,775,222 bushels last week and 6,974,526 bushels in this is best done by placing it in piles at some convenient point and covering it with moist soil. The effect of lime is to produce bushes last season. Corn exports aggregate 79,611 bushels, against 130,679 bushels last week, and 1,155,276 bushels last year. For the fiscal

year corn exports are 459,405 bushels, against 7,164,043 bushels last season.
—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in an address recently given before the lord mayor and city bankers of England, said the Chinese and South African wars had cost Great Britain \$1,140,000,000, of which tax-payers had willingly contributed \$375,000,000, and that \$750,000,000 had been borrowed on easy terms.

State and County Fairs. STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.

	Chicago Live StockN	0
	Illinois, SpringfieldSept. 0)
	Indiana, Indianapolis	1
į	Iowa, Des Moines	u
	Manitoba, WinnipegJuly A	u
	Massachusetts Horticulture Sept. 30-0)
Ì	Michigan, PontiacSe	1
	Minnesota, HamlinSe	1

Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept.
New Hampshire, ConcordA	ig. 26-29
New Jersey Interstate, Trenton	Sept.
New York, Syracuse	
North Carolina, Raleigh	Oct.
Nova Scotia, Halifax	Sept.
Ohio, Columbus	
Oregon, Portland	Sept.
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem	Sept.
Pennsylvania Horticultural, Philadelphia	Nov.
Philadelphia Live Stock	Oct.
St. Louis, St. Louis	
South Carolina, Columbia Oct.	Nov.
South Carolina Interstate, Charleston Dec.	June
South Dakota, Yankton	Sept.
Texas, Dallas Sept.	Oct.
Texas International, San Antonio	Oct.
Toronto Industrial	Sept.
Vermont, RutlandSe	pt. 9-11
Vermont, Concord	Aug.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	

The constitution of the co	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Amesbury and Salisbury, Amesbury Sept. 23-2	
Barnstable, BarnstableAug. 26-26	
Berkshire, Pittsfield Sept. 9-1	1
Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge Sept. 9-10	0
Bristol, Taunton Sept. 22-2	5
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont Sept. 11-1;	2
Essex, Peabody Sept. 16-19	3
Franklin, Greenfield Sept. 17-18	3
Franklin, Greenfield Sept. 17-18 Hampden East, Palmer Sept. 26-27	7
Hampshire, Amherst Sept. 16-17	7
Hampshire and Franklin, Northampton Oct. 1-2	1
Highland, Middlefield	
Hillside, Cummington Sept. 23-24	
Hingham, Hingham Sept. 23-24 Hoosac Valley, North Adams Sept. 1-3	
Housetonic Great Regington Fort 24 95	
Housatonic, Great Barrington Sept. 24-25 Manufacturers' Ag'l, North Attleboro Oct. 7-9	
Marshfield, Marshfield	
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury Sept. 6-17	
Middlesex North, Lowell Sept. 11-13	
Middlesex South, Framingham Sept. 16-17	
Nantucket, Nantucket	
Oxford, OxfordSept. 4-5	
Plymouth, Bridgewater Sept. 10-12	
Spencer, Spencer Sept. 18-19	
Union, BlandfordSept. 10-11	
Weymouth, South Weymouth Sept. 25-27	
Worcester, Worcester Sept. 1-4	1
Worcester East, Clinton Sept. 16-12	
Worcester Northwest, Athol Sept. 1-2	1
Worcester South, SturbridgeSept. 11-12	1:
Worcester West, Barre Sept. 25-26	13
MAINE.	1
Maine State Agricultural, Lewiston Sept. 1-5	1
Eastern Maine Fair Association, Bangor Aug. 26-29	1
Maine State Pomological	1
Maine State Pomological	1
Durham Agricultural, Durham	13
Aroostook County, Houlton	1
North Aroostook, Presque Isle Sept. 9-11	1
Southern Aroostook, Sherman Mills	1
Madawaska, MadawaskaOct. 18	1
Cumberland County, GorhamSept. 16-18	1
Northern Cumberland, HarrisonOct. 7-8	1
Cumberland Farmers' Club, W. Cumberland. Sept. 23-2 Gray Park Association, Gray Corner Sept. 30-Oct, 2	1
Bridgton Farmers' Club, Bridgton	1
New Clausester and Danville Unner	0
New Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester Sept. 24, 25	ì
Lake View Park, East Sebago	i
Franklin County, Farmington Sept. 16-18	F
North Franklin, Phillips Sept. 9-11	
North Franklin, Phillips Sept. 9-11 Hancock County Agricultural, Bluehili Sept. 18-20	-
Hancock County Fair Association, Ellsworth	-
Northern Hancock, Amherst	
Eden Agricultural, Eden Sept. 24, 2 Kennebec County, Readfield Sept. 23-25	
Kennebec County, Readfield Sept. 23-25	
South Kennebec, South Windsor Sept. 16-13	
ittston Agricultural and Trotting Park	
Association, East Pittston Sept. 9-10	
North Knox, Union Sept. 23-25	
Lincoln County, Damariscotta Sept. 30-Oct. 2	

Somerset County, Anson
East Somerset, Hartland
Somerset Central, Skowhegan
Waldo County, Belfast
Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe
North Waldo, Unity
Wast Waldo, Physics West Waldo, Liberty. Washington County, Pembroke Sept. 10, Sept. 16-18 Oct. 7-9 W. P. Wheeler of the New York station says: "A ration consisting mostly of the ordinary ground grain foods and containing whole grain was more profitably fed to the state of the says and the state of the same as applicable to the same as a same as applicable to th Aug. 19-21 adCambridge Valley Agricultural Society and
Stock Breeders Association, Cambridge. Aug. 25-29
Albany County Agricultural Society and
Exposition, Altamont.
Algebany Co. Agri. Society, Angelica.
Broome County Agricultural, Witneys Pt. Sept. 2-5
Cayuga Co. Agricultural Cor., Dravia.
Sept. 2-5
Chemung County Agricultural, Emira.
Chenango County Agricultural, Flattsburgh.
Sept. 2-5
Cilinton County Agricultural, Cortland
Dutebace.

WALNUT TONIC PILLS, - PRICE 25 CENTS
WALNUT WORM PILLS, - PRICE 25 CENTS
WALNUT FIT PILLS, - PRICE 25 CENTS
WALNUT BOWEL PILLS, - PRIC Clinton County Agricultural, Plattsburgh... Sept. 16-19
Columbia County Agricultural, Chatham... Sept. 2-5
Cortiand County Agricultural, Cortland... Aug. 28-29
Delaware County Agricultural, Poughkeepsie... Sept. 23-26
Erie County Agricultural, Poughkeepsie... Sept. 23-26
Erie County Agricultural, Westport... Sept. 23-26
Erie County Agricultural, Westport... Sept. 8-11
Franklin County Agricultural, Walone... Sept. 23-26
Fulton County Agricultural, Johnstown... Sept. 1-4
Genesee County Agricultural, Batavia... Sept. 22-25
Greene County Agricultural, Cairo..... Aug. 19-2
Herkimer County Agricultural, Hortleultural
and Mechanical Arts, Herkimer... Sept. 8-10
Jefferson County Agricultural, Watertown. Sept. 1-5
Lewis County Agricultural, Lowville... Aug. 28-29
Brookfield-Madison Co. Ag'l, Fair Pk, B'rfi'ldSept. 22-25
Montgomery County Agricultural, Fonda. Sept. 1-5
Montgomery County Agricultural, Fonda. Sept. 1-5
Montgomery County Agricultural, Brockport... Sept. 24-27

Bristol, Bristol Mills

West Oxford, Fryeburg ...

West Penobscot, Exeter ..

Northern Oxford, Andover

Piscataquis County, Foxcroft

Sept. 23-25

Sept. 30-Oct.

Oct.2-3

Monroe County Agricultural, Brockport.... Sept. 24-27 Niagara County Agricultural, Lockport.... Sept. 18-20

Catskill Mountain Agri'l, Margaretville ... Aug. 19-22
Deiaware Valley Agricultural, Walton ... Sept. 2-5
Sidney Fair Association, Sidney. Second week in Sept.
Shavertown Agricultural, Shavertown ... Aug. 26-28
Prattsville Hort'l and Agri'l, Prattsville ... Sept. 9-11
Cape Vincent Agricultural, Cape Vincent ... Sept. 9-12
Hemiock Lake Union Agri'l, Hemiock ... Sept. 30-0ct. 2
Boonville Fair Association, Boonville ... Sept. 2-5
Vernon Agricultural, Vernon ... Oct. 1 and 2
Pheenix Union Agricultural, West Phænix ... Sept. 2-26
Gorham Agricultural, Reed Corners ... Oct. 2-4
Naples Union Agricultural, West Phænix ... Sept. 18-18
Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and Boylston Agricultural, Anaples ... Sept. 18-29
Morris Fair Association, Morris ... Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Oneonta Union Agricultural, Oneonta ... Sept. 18-20
Richfield Springs Ag'l, Richfield Sprgs. Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Schenevus Valley Agricultural, Schenevus .Sept. 18-20
Governeur Agri and Mechn'l, Gouverneur, Aug. 26-29
Oswegatchie Agricultural, Ogdensburg ... Sept. 2-5
Gouverneur Agri and Mechn'l, Gouverneur, Aug. 26-20
Oswegatchie Agricultural, Cobleskill ... Sept. 2-25
Cobleskill Agricultural, Cobleskill ... Sept. 2-25
Fortstsburg Union Agr'l, Prattsburgh ... Sept. 3-28
Northern Tloga Agr'l, Newark Valley ... Sept. 2-25
Northern Tloga Agr'l, Newark Valley ... Sept. 2-28
Northern Tloga Agr'l, Newark Valley ... Sep

Southern Steuben Agr'l, Troupsburg ... Sept. 23-25
Northern Tioga Agr'l, Newark Valley ... Aug. 28-28
Dryden Agricultural, Dryden ... Sept. 16-18
Union Agr'l and Hortfeult'l, Trumansburg ... Sept. 5-6
Glen Dale Union Agr'l, Pottersville ... Sept. 30-0ct. 3
The Warran (Courte Fat. Warrantsburg) ... The Warren County Fair, Warrensburgh. Sept. 18-19 Newark Fair Association, Newark. Oct. 2-5 Palmyra Union Agricultural, Palmyra. Sept. 25-27 Silver Lake Agr'l and Mec'l As'n, Perry Sept. 30-Oct. 2 Dundee Fair Association, Dundee.

VERMONT. Addison County Ag'l Society, Middlebury.... Sept. 3-4
Orwell Farmer's Club, Orwell......
Battenkill Valley Industrial Society, Man-

Caledonia Grange Fair, East Hardwick Sept. 27
Lyndonville Fair, Lyndonville
Caledonia Fair Ground Co.. St. Johnsbury-Sept. 16-18 Ryegate and Wells River Valley Dairymen's



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Schoharie County Agricultural, Watkins. Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Schuyler County Agricultural, Watkins. Sept. 16-19
Seneca County Agricultural, Watkins. Sept. 23-25
Steuben County Agricultural, Bath. Sept. 23-25
Steuben County Agricultural, Bath. Sept. 23-25
Suffolk County Agricultural, Bath. Sept. 23-25
Suffolk County Agricultural, Bath. Sept. 23-25
Suffolk County Agricultural, Governormal Sept. 16-19
Suffivan County Agricultural, Watkins. Sept. 24-27
Thompkins Co. Agricultural, Governormal Sept. 29-12
Ulster County Agricultural, Ellenville. Aug. 28-29
Washington County Agricultural, between
Fort Edward and Sandy Hill. Sept. 39-12
Wayne County Agricultural, Lyons. Sept. 17-20
The Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester Co., White Plains. Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Wyoming County Agricultural, Warsaw. Sept. 15-17
Yates County Agricultural, Governormal Sept. 39-10
Union Driving Park, South Wallingford. Sept. 39-10
Western Vermont Agril, Fair Haven. Sept. 39-10
Union Driving Park, South Wallingford. Sept. 39-10
Western Vermont Agril, Fair Haven. Sept. 39-10
Union Driving Park, South Wallingford. Sept. 39-10
Winnosok Valley Agri Asso, Notthfield. Sept. 23-25
Winnosok Valley Agril Asso, Woodstock. Sept. 22-25
Riverside Agricultural, Greene. Sept. 3-12
Deiaware Valley Agricultural, Malton. Sept. 3-26
Riverside Agricultural, Greene. Sept. 3-12
Deiaware Valley Agricultural, Walton. Sept. 3-26
Riverside Agricultural, Greene. Sept. 3-12
Deiaware Valley Agricultural, Greene. Sept. 3-12
Deiaware Va

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It would be hard to find a better investment for thirty-six cents than to buy somebody who needs an outing a Fresh Air fund

There is comfort for town dwellers in the tidings that come from the seashore whispering of the scarcity of lobsters, and one danger less for the absent families that the town dwellers have sent away for their

Now that the war is over, the new officers in the United States Army must go to school. The fact will probably disappoint some of them, but it is an inevitable part of the theory, "in time of peace prepare for war."

Any one who doubts that anti-imperialism is still an issue has only to look at the names represented in the Lake George convention. The general public, there is some reason to believe, have got used to associating the movement entirely with Boston and a few Bostonians.

We are still determined to find out who is this young Bostonian whom the lady from Omaha met, saw and conquered in twenty-four hours. The problem is particularly difficult just now when so many of our most charming young men are out of town for

Even the anti-imperialists will be pleased that a Filipino artist has made the accepted design for the new Filipino coins. The de sign, however, looks a bit into the future. We are not yet quite used to thinking of the Filipino in connection with a hammer and anvil, although, in this industrial age, to pound out one's fortune is certainly a more direct method than to try to carve it.

Massachusetts capital is said to be planning a trackless trolley for Franklin, N. H. Those, however, to whom the experiment suggests the fear that trolley cars without tracks would be inconveniently likely to travel on both sides of the road, may take comfort in the fact that they will still require the anchorage of an overhead wire.

The heyday of the blood is unusually ame, to say nothing of humble, in the case of the Chicago washer-woman who married an old gentleman of \$50,000 the other day, and on the day tollowing is reported to have gone out washing "the same as ever." Perhaps, however, this particular wash had been already contracted for, and was, therefore, at once a high example of business conscience and a swan song of the tub.

How much longer will the strike last now that it has begun to affect the individual coal bin? Up to that point the average citizen can sympathize comfortably with whichever side he affects naturally, but uncomfortable sympathy requires the soul of a philosopher. To put it mildly, the average citizen begins to be bored, and in the long prefer a mixture of the common red and run neither labor nor capital can afford to alsike clovers along with timothy. These have the bulk of humanity regard its make a good quality of hay, and especially actions as a personal nuisance.

Some of the other parts of Boston will alone. have their doubts of the feasibility of Father O'Farrell's ambition to see the North city, but for all that the North End is not nearly so bad as it is sometimes painted. One of the first things that the newly organized improvement society will have to fight for is better care of the streets, not only by the inhabitants, but even by the street department.

would agree with Dr. Jaggar that the explosions. Human nature being what it in harvesting. is, it is equally probable that as soon as the slopes are again habitable people will go right on living on them, observatories or no observatories.

made a strong bid for the position of most dangerous man in the community. He is advising parents to set boys and girls to follow the novels with attempts at poetry and dramatic composition. Thus is every child to acquire a proper understanding of literature. So far as it goes, the public utterance of such a theory is an actual menace to literature. Fortunately it does not go far enough to attract an appreciable number of followers. But it is likely to catch a few parents and utterly to destroy the satisfaction that, some day or other, their children might naturally come to take in reading as a recreation.

The opinion entertained of the value of growing sugar beets by those who live where they have been grown, is shown by given it a fair trial, four Republican congressmen, who were most earnest in their free, or at a low rate of duty, have been defeated in their efforts for a renomination. Evidently the people there prefer sugar to be sold at five cents a pound or less than to grow beets and sell them at \$4 a ton. And there have been others in other States who built cheaply; and, if properly constructed have been defeated upon the same issue, can be cooled off by ventilation. If the while we have not learned that one has yet been renominated who voted for high-priced | ments could be put underneath to good adsugar and low-priced beets. We expect to live long enough to see the sugar-beet business follow the mulberry tree for silk ventilation is new to many. Ice may be worms, the sorghum sugar business, the blue glass theory, and other humbugs that we have known in our life, into "innocuous structure could be built of six or eight-inch desuetude" or utter obscurity, only living studding, boarded outside and inside, and in the remembrance of those who made money by advocating them, or the greater ing entirely of lumber, with four-inch studnumber who lost money by trying them. ding, two thicknesses of board outside, with We were fooled into advocating growing paper between; and on the inside nailing sugar beets by the eloquence of one who started the growing of them, and the start- and plaster; and then the inside ceiled with ing of factories for making the sugar in matched lumber. This would give two air Portland, Me., and Franklip, Mass., but the results at those places were so discouraging to the farmers and disastrous to the shareholders in the factories, that it would be difficult to remove our prejudices against apart. Then air-flues should be built to the business. Let them grow the beets if they want to in Germany, where women will is claimed that such a house can be cooled work all day in the beet field for twenty to quite a low temperature by opening these cents, but we do not need such work here.

a building in Texas, by which several were Such a house may have about seven fee killed and a large number injured, says, "It space between the floor and ceiling. The was an old one, having been built twenty- lower floor could be on the ground with wheat grown in our winter months when farm and factory, it is found that Iowa five or thirty years ago." That may seem old in Texas, but the building in which we lived as a boy was built so long ago that floor of one story should be made about the some of the rafters (it was a gable-roofed house) were cut out whole, like ship

G. H. Porter of Kansas City gave a

knees, of solid oak, nearly six mches square at the lower end. The oak sills were from twelve to fifteen inches square. The kitchen chimney would take in sticks more than four feet long, and we have heard our mother, who was born in 1798, tell of the time when the back log for the kitchen fire was always drawn to the kitchen door by a horse or yoke of cattle. An old will, dated before the Revolutionary war, left the widow of our great, great grandfather the right to " the front room in the old part of the house," the east end, for such time as she should survive him. It is not many years since that building was taken down to make room for a more modern one, but it certainly could have been called an old building then, probably five times thirty years old. We remember seeing a house in Bristol County on which the owner showed us the shingles he shaved from pine lumber before he had finished his apprenticeship, more than fifty years before, and he was then over seventy years old, yet they were serviceable, and he expected them to last his lifetime. A wellbuilt house and a well-cared-for man ought not to be called old until nearly three times thirty years have passed.

Secure Hay Crop Early.

It is but a little time after getting through with feeding the stock in spring before the quickly growing grasses are ready for the harvesting. This crop grows in a comparatively short time, and to be of the greatest value as hay should be secured as nearly as possible at the proper stage of development Were it not that there is such a variety of grasses—or there may be on the farm—this work would be exceedingly difficult to do, and, as it is, celerity and good judgment are ecessary for the best results.

The farmer should endeavor, as far as circumstances will permit, to secure his crop of hay when at the best stage of development, and this is generally conceded to be when the grasses are in full bloom. To do this it will be necessary on most farms to kinds first. This may require a little more time and labor, but it is the only way in which the greater part of the crop can be harvested when in the best condition.

On many farms there are low-lying places or fields that yield principally the wild or water grasses. These grow quickly, and if cut early make a very good quality of hay, but if left until late it is of but little value. These grasses cure readily and should have first attention.

If any fields are infested with weeds, early cutting of the crop is very desirable to avoid the maturing of the seeds. Then, possibly, a second crop of better quality may be secured, especially if stimulated with a little fertilizer.

The clover crop is one of great importance, but its value will largely depend at what stage of growth and in what condition it is secured. Like the other kinds of grasses, it should be harvested as nearly as possible when in bloom. A heavy crop of cure properly, and will require the best of management. For our own purpose, we as the timothy is harvested quite early and the whole cures much easier than the clover

Timothy is largely grown in the United States and is valuable for horses and mar-End become a model for the rest of the ket purposes, and when secured early does very well for cows. This is later than most grasses and so can be left until the last in cutting, but it should not be allowed to get too far matured, or there will be too great a loss in quality.

In some parts of the United States there are other kinds of grasses than those men-Probably the prospective inhabitants for most value will be fully as applicable. It will cost more to secure the hay crop slopes of the volcanoes ought not to be re- when in the stage of growth here recom-

To begin with, there should be the nece sary machinery to secure the crop the most expeditiously and in the least time. This is now the more apparent, at least in some parts of the country, from the great scarcity A Chautauquan lecturer in the West has of help, and machinery must, as far as can be done, take the place of manual labor.

Farmers will find it an advantage to grade their hav at harvest time, putting the differwriting novels at the age of nine; and to entkinds or qualities by themselves, where they can be had as wanted. This is particularly desirable where dairies are kept, and the best is wanted for the cows.

On farms where a second crop of hay is the utmost importance, and wherever rightly | ion, taste or whim. practiced I think the custom of early harresting will be found best.

Points on Cranberries. The president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association remarked, in an address last winter, that we could not rely on the cranberry picker of olden times; we the beet-sugar industry, or of the profit of could not get enough help to pick half our crop, and the consequence was that the rake must be used; and, in order to do this profit the fact that in Michigan, where they have ably, we must prepare our marshes and vines so we could rake them. It is impor tant for growers to learn the best method of opposition to the admission of Cuban sugar getting the vines into shape, so the rakes can be used without losing too many berries.

Another important problem is the crating, packing and storing of at least part of the cranberry crop. Warehouses warehouses were built on dry ground basevantage, made of stone or brick.

The idea of cooling a warehouse by used in such a building, but it could also be cooled by ventilation. The frame of such a filled with sawdust. Or it could be a buildstrips up and down the studding for lath spaces and make a good, warm house.

The ventilation is created by putting near a lower floor windows that will open, the same to be about 2x31 feet and fifteen feet reach from the ceiling to above the roof. It windows at night and closing them during the day. The fruit should also be cooled A dispatch, which tells of the collapse of off before packing it in the warehouse



HON. JOHN L. BATES. Lieut -Governor of Massachusetts.

elect out, and secure the earliest maturing buyer's experience. He said the Wisconsin barrel was found to be all right, as the mar- the Deccan, these two grains being the ket had become accustomed to it. In New great staples of vegetable food. There is Jersey they had two kinds, a ninety-quart an export tax on rice because the country barrel and a twenty-eight-quart crate, needs all it grows; but the ability to help which made it difficult to quote prices. He favored grading and the adoption by the to the farmers of the Punjab for which they association of definitions of size and just what they should be.

Some growers were very particular, and the consequence was their product always sold well. All the buyers want, or should want, is to get what he pays for. They were greatly troubled in the East with worms, and now a root worm has put in an appearance.

As to cost of harvesting where raking was used it had been done as low as eighty-five cents per barrel, including cost of barrel; and he knew of a case where total cost, in cluding insurance, taxes and interest, had been \$1.40 per barrel.

Trimming the vines should always be the common red clover alone is difficult to year an inch of sand was put on, the next 18,000,000 barrels of flour we annually ex year another inch, after that half an inch, and so on, to get all uprights. Some use a lighter rake to keep the top runners out of the way. There was not much scooping in New Jersey, as vines were rank and long, but at Cape Cod they thin them out.

Seventy-five to one hundred barrels per acre was regarded a good average crop where conditions were right. Good, quick draining made more improvement than any thing else. As to varieties for an all-round berry, the Howe cannot be beaten, as it is also very good for productiveness. Gener ally picked from middle to twentieth of

If Early Blacks are picked white they will keep, but if picked when ripe they go all to pieces. While true that the pulp and tioned, but the same rule for early cutting juices go to protect the seeds, as growers cannot choose time to pick, yet experience has shown the best time to gather them is the first week in September. We generally habilitated without some actual precautions mended, but the increased value will much taken for warning the people of any future more than compensate for the extra labor with the people of the people of the extra labor with the extra labor with the people of the extra labor with the extra labor with the people of the extra labor with the extra rot, not a soft decay.

During dry, hot weather he advised run ning water through the ditches, but to be sure to get it off before the sun got hot, as the object is only to moisten the atmosphere. Cool and dark room best for storage, with a temperature about 40°. His experience was that the berries keep better in the chaff.

As to inspection of berries, the buyer goes to parties and tells them what he wants; then he goes to the cars, and if they are not right rejects them. For self-protection he has to reserve the right to inspect after screening, but the best thing to do is to establish a good reputation. As to what was secured, early harvesting, of course, is of the best berry was largely a matter of opin-

The Wisconsin association resolved as follows: That as to size, small or "pie berries" shall be such as will pass through a three-eighth inch screen; medium or standard, shall be berries that pass through a five-eighth screen, with the "pie berries out.

Wheat-Growing Countries.

Some of the great wheat-growing counries are scarcely ever referred to as large raisers of this cereal, simply because, needng the grain at home, they export very little. Italy, Germany and Spain, for example, all grow, far larger quantities than Argentina or Australia, but we hear little bout their wheat, because they consume practically all of it at home. Much is written about the wheat crops of Argentina and Australia, because they are contributors to the general commerce in wheat; though, as a rule, twelve countries each produc more wheat than Australia, and ten countries surpass Argentina in annual yield. It would take about all the wheat of Australia to make the macaroni that Italy manufactures from her home wheat supply

with a great surplus left for bread. Argentina would have to increase her product fivefold to raise the amount of wheat grown in France, which ranks third among the world's producers. It is easy to forget that France is surpassed only by the United States and Russia in wheat production, for her great crop does not supply her need and she is a wheat-buying country. A little over forty years ago rye bread was the staple food of the French peasantry, but most of them have since joined the wheat-eaters, with the result that the people cannot raise

all the wheat they need. France's average crop is usually about one-third larger than that of India, whose wheat seems to attract more attention than France's harvest, for no other reason, apparently, than because, in good crop years, India is expected to help supply the deficiency in Europe.

Except in famine years India has from 12.000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels of export the climate in the best wheat districts is usually as cool, at least, as a Minnesota summer. Though india is the fourth largest grower, the wheat crop is far inferior in sin, 106,552,649 pounds; and Illinois 86,548,—

then follow New Tork, 115,205,222 pounds; may make forty-eight different earmarks. It also extract a calf's horns. It cuts a perfect the nose of a hog to prevent rooting. It is necessary to the nose of a hog to prevent rooting. importance either to the rice in the low- 762 pounds. In Iowa and Wisconsin cream- on every farm.

lands or the millet of the dryer plateau of supply Europe with wheat bread is a boo have to thank the Suez Canal. They could not send wheat to Europe as long as it was necessary to double the Cape of Good Hope, passing through the tropics both in the Indian ocean and the Atlantic; but steamship transportation through the canal made a new source of breadstuffs tributary to Europe; and Indian export wheat is one of the most conspicuous illustrations of the influence a great ship canal may exert upon the economic conditions of a country.

But how the United States dwarfs all the other wheat-exporting nations! There are only four countries, Russia, France, India and Italy, that raise more wheat than we send across the ocean to foreign consumers: done in one way or direction. The first and this is not counting in the 15,000,000 to

The Products from Milk.

One of the most striking features in the history of dairy farming in the United States is the transfer of this industry in large part from the farm to the factory, as shown by the experts of the twelfth census. The cows and milk continue to be farm property and products, but a constantly increasing share of the labor of converting milk into marketable form is done at cream eries, cheese factories and condenseries. The products of these establishments come into the realm of manufactures.

This change has taken place during the last half-century, which covers the period of development of associated and co-operative dairying in America. When the milk produced on two or more farms, or the cream from such milk, is brought together at one place to be condensed, or made into census of 1850 noted the existence of eight cheese factories. The number increased little until after 1860, but in 1870 there were 1313 reported, including both cheese factories and butter factories, generally called creameries. The census for 1880 reported 3932, and that for 1890 gave the number as 4712. The returns for 1900 include the statistics of 9355 butter, cheese and condensed milk factories. These central plants have under their control 2050 skimming or separating stations and 747 other branches

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY. The enormous development of the industry is shown by the following table:

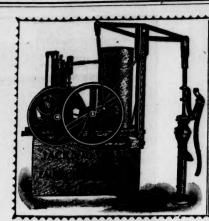
	1900	1890
Number of establishments	9,355	4,712
Capital	\$36,508,015	\$16,624,163
cials, clerks, etc	. 2,828	2,320
Salaries	\$915,442	\$968,604
earners	12,865	12,601
Total wages		\$4,422,101
Men, 16 years and over		11.775
Wages		84,267,169
Women, 16 years and over	1.049	725
Wages	\$280,882	\$143,758
Children under 16 years	122	101
Wages		811.174
Miscellaneous expenses	\$1,590,766	8875,182
Cost of materials used	\$109,151,205	851,364,574
Value of products	\$131,199,277	\$62,686,043

These remarkable figures are emphasized by the statement that the increase of capital invested in 1900 over 1880 was twenty eight per cent., and the value of product in the same periods grew 410 per cent

As reported in the census of 1890, the three States having the greatest number of creameries and cheese factories together were New York (1337), Wisconsin (966) and Iowa (500). The same States were in the lead in 1900, but Wisconsin and New York changed places; these two States divide their establishments similarly, there being in each somewhat more than half as many creameries as cheese factories. Iowa, holding third place, is pre-eminent in butter making, with more creameries than any other, and only eighty-five cheese factories

It is interesting to note that while the exension of the creamery system has been such as to raise the product of these establishments during the decade from 15.2 to 28.2 per cent. of the total butter product of the United States, with a net increase, as reported, of 131.7 per cent., the quantity of butter made on farms has, nevertheless, increased nearly 50,000,000 pounds, in spite of the fact that it decreased relatively from 81.8 per cent. of the total product to 71.9 per

As a rule, the States producing the greatest quantities of butter in factories are also those in which the quantities made on farms are greatest. Ohio is a notable exception. It produced 79,551,299 pounds of butter on farms, which is more than any other State, while its creamery product was comparatively small, being only 8,117,321 pounds. By combining the products of stands first, with 139,022,552 pounds; and then follow New York, 115,408,222 pounds;



FAIRBANKS-MORSE **GASOLENE ENGINES.**

IN SIZES FROM 14 TO 60 HORSE-POWER. THE JACK OF ALL TRADES,

11 ACTUAL HORSE-POWER, (SHOWN A MAY BE DISCONNECTED AND USED FOR ALL KINDS OF FARM WORK, SAWING, GRINDING, ENSILAGE CUTTING, ETC. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY, 174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

eries produced more than the farms, but in Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois the reverse was true.

Compared with the reports of the census of 1890 the returns of 1900 for cheese show a continued transfer of production from the farm to the factory. The total made on the farm has decreased and the total factory product has increased.

FACTORY-MADE CHEESE. New York and Wisconsin continue to be the great cheese-producing States of the Union. They are credited for 1900 with totals of 127,795,195 pounds and 77,748,680 pounds, respectively, and together they produced 205,543,375 pounds, or more than two-thirds of all the cheese made in the United States. The aggregate production of cheese in the United States reported at the census of 1890 was 256,761,883 pounds of this 18,726,818 pounds or 7.3 per cent. was made on farms. For 1900 the aggre gate was 299,006,818 pounds, of which 16. 372,330 pounds, or 5.5 per cent., was mad on farms.

The aggregate value of the dairy products of the United States is given by the Twelfth Census as \$590,827,154, of which \$268,685,845 is credited to butter at eighteen cents a pound, \$26,910,614 to cheese at nine cents a pound, \$11,888,792 to condensed milk, \$277,-645,100 to milk consumed, and the remainder to cream and minor factory products.

Computation of the per capita consump tion of dairy products annually in this country is a simple matter, so far as butter and cheese are concerned. To the aggregates made on farms and in factories, in cluding urban establishments, as already given, the imports must be added and the foreign and domestic exports deducted. The average of butter imported annually for the five years reported nearest to the census year was 47,400 pounds, and the corresponding exports 25,600,000 pounds; but for 1900 these quantities were 44,000 pounds (net) and 18,266,371 pounds. Consequently, there was available for consumption in the census year a net quantity of 1,474,477,749 pounds of butter, which provided a small fraction over nineteen pounds for each inhabitant.

CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS. Of cheese, the average imports for the same period were 12,400,000 pounds (net) and the exports 46,000,000 pounds. For the year 1900 the exact quantities reported were, respectively, 13,247,714 pounds (net) and 48,419,353 pounds. The quantity available for consumption in the year was, therefore, 263,835,179 pounds, or 3.3 pounds of chees

per capita of the population. Condensed milk is both exported and imported, but the records are reported by the Treasury Department in values only, not in quantities. The best course possible is to value all alike at eight cents a pound. Upon this estimate, for the census year 1900, the imports of this commodity were equivalent to 533,196 pounds (net) and the export 14,242,525 pounds, making the quantity available for consumption in the United States 173,212,458 pounds, or at the rate of 2.3 pounds per capita per annum. This result is rather surprising, but may be regarded as approximately correct.

Mr. George W. Leavitt has long believed that the get of Jay Bird can scarcely be sur passed for gameness and endurance. The performance of Hawthorne at Columbus O., on the 30th ult., driven by Scott Hudson, is pretty strong evidence in support of such an opinion. Hudson los the first four heats, but won the fifth, sixth and seventh in 2.121. 2.141, 2.153. Lady Ham, the dam of Hawthorne is probably entitled to some of the credit for the racing qualities which she possesses. She was by Hambrino (2.211), whose sir was Edward Everett, and whose dam was by Mambrino Chief, out of Susie, a thoroughbred daughter of imported Margrave Edward Everett, sire of Hambrino, wa by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of a daughter of imported Margrave. The second dam of Hawthorne was by Ashland, and he was by Mambrino Chief, out of Utilla, a thoroughbred daughter of imported Margrave. This gives Hawthorne three quite close Margrave crosses. She is only four years old and took a record of 2.13 last season, which was the fastest made by any three-year-old trotting filly last year.

Three of the get of Baron Wilkes (2.18) entered the 2.30 list at Readville on the 4th inst., viz.: Regal Baron (2.291), Baroness Ramona (2.28) and Baron Wilkes Jr. (2.231) The latter was bred by Mrs. C. R. Noyes of this city, and his dam is Marinette, the dam of Queen Regent (2.29½) and Regal Nelson (2.184). Marinette now has three in the list all trotters.

America's Grand Spa and Famous Resort, Saratoga Springs.

Midsummer is at hand, and the vacation season at the many summer watering resorts is now at its height; especially is this so of Sara-toga, the grandest, the most refreshing and the greatest of all American summer haunts The cooling springs are gushing forth with their supply of healthful mineral water; the pleasant

parks are bedecked with all their sum the magnificent and palatial hotels are a scene of never-ending life and gayety, while from the large verandas and spacious halls float the pleasant strains of delightful music. And the nearby lake now presents an ideal picture, situated as it is in a valley with receding hills on both sides, a clear blue sheet of water, with a surface dotted here The famous race track is a scene of animatic

and enthusiasm. Here are the millionaire fol-lowers of the race tracks, the pick of the country, the fastest of horses and always intense interest. Here one can view a typical American race-track scene and the greatest sport in the country with a first-class patronage. At this particular season of the year Saratoga

is alone, she distances all rivals and has enjoy Saratoga can be reached from Boston via the Boston & Maine Railroad, which runs through

cars from Boston via the Fitchburg Division. Every owner of live stock should note the advertisement of Farmer Brighton, Fairfield, Ia., which offers an instrument to be used for three purposes. Without any change of blade, one may make forty-eight different earmarks. It will also extract a calf's horns. It cuts a perfect V in

FOR THIRTY YEARS our Force Pumps have been the lead. ers in New England. The

BUCKEYE PUMP

works easily, throws a steady stream does not drip or freeze. It is built to last and hence is a valuable purchase. We also sell Wind Mills, Tanks and Gas Engines, besides all Water Sup-

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HAND, STEAM, POWER, HOSE AND PIPE CHARLES J. JAGER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MOSELEY'S Fruit Evaporator A little factory for only \$6.00. For use on an ordinary cook stove. No extra expense for fuel. Easily operated. Evaporates apples, pears, peaches, all kinds of small fruits and berries, corn, pumpkin and squash Send for circular. Agents wanted. A great seller.

MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., ention this paper.) Clinton, Iowa-





Crimson Clover Seed.

The great fertilizer plant yields 2 to 3 tons of hay to the acre, 15 to 20 bushels of seed. Sow in July and August. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, F. O. B. Bare free EDGAR B. SMITH. West Seneca. Eric Co., N. Y.

On SEPTEMBER 22
For the First Time in Four Years

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic **Association**

of Boston will open its doors to the public with an exhibition of the Improvements along mechanical and scientific lines which have been produced since their last Fair, in 1888. It is the intention of the Association to give to the public the finest display ever shown in Boston, and this will be for but one division. Transpring Cents. admission - Twenty-five Cents.

PROFESSOR CHADWICK'S

PATENT HOOF EXPANDER



and is superio to any other Expander made. Sizes-Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. No. 1 Expander fit:

Thrush and Na

No. 1 shoe; No. 2, No. 2 shoe, etc.

The best and cheapest in the market. 1 pair sent postage prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Send for circular.

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NEWBURYPORT FAIR, SEPT. 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1902.

	SEPTEM	BER 17		
2.28 Trot			Purse	8300
2.13 Pace			14	300
	EPTEME	RER 18.		
2.21 Pace			Purse	8300
2.18 Trot			**	3(0)
8	EPTEME	BER 19.		
2.30 Pace		******	Purse	, 2300
2.35 Trot or Pac	θ .		66	300
Free-for-all, Tre	ot or Pace		44	300
Entries in a	pen races	close Sep	t. 6, at W	rhich
time all horses	must be nam	ed.		
CONDITIO	DNS-Natio	na! Trottin	ng Associ	ation
of which this a	ssociation is	a member	Rules to	gov-
ern, except that	hopples wi	ill be alloy	ved. Enti	cance
fee 5 per cent. o	f purse, wi	th 5 per ce	ent, addit	ional
rom winners.	The right is	reserved	to declar	e on
any purse which	receives les	ss than eigh	t nomina	tions
and four starte	ers. Horse	distancing	the field t	o re-
ceive one mone	v only. All	entries to	be made to	o the
secretary,	DSCAR H	LNELSO	N. Sec's	
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EARS n the lead. UMP

is built to purchase. Tanksand ater Sup-MPANY, SΤ.,

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BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

This week ... 2678 6231 150 25,220 1724 Last week ... 3528 7795 130 21,408 2131

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Cows AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality \$30.00\(\tilde{a}\)48.00; choice cows \$50.00\(\tilde{a}\)68.00.
STORES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearings, \$15\(\tilde{a}\)525; two-vear-olds, \$18\(\tilde{a}\)32; three-year-olds, \$18\(\tilde{a}\)32;

HIDES-Brighton-61@7c P to; country lots, 51 CALF SKINS-65c@\$1.25 dairy skins, 40@60c.

TALLOW-Brighton, 4@5c & lb; country lots PELTS-25@75c. Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses

Watertown 1329 Brighton 1349	54-	48 3,462	983 741	255 112
Cattle. She	eb.		Cattle. Si	neep.
Maine.			nada.	
P A Berry 5		J A Hatha	iway 490	
Stockman Bros. 4		H Gilchris	it 64	
Hall & Worm-		D Monroe		
well 14		W Bickne	11 36	
M D Holt & Son 13		W Laveck	37	
Libby & Gould 8		R Bickerd	ike 20	
Thompson &		Gordon &	Iron-	
Hanson 21	20	sides		450

Harris & Fel	-		At Brigh	ton.	
lows	25	10	G N Smith	27	
Libby Bros.	69		J J Kelley	22	
S Tracy	4				
			Massachu	etts.	
New Hamp	shir	re.	At Water	own.	
At Brigh	ton.		J S Henry	13	
A C Foss	8	210	W A Bardwell	12	
AINEDMA	Ł W	ool	O H Forbush	4	
Co.			At Brigh	ten.	
G S Peavey	3	7	J S Henry	42	
Geo Heath		150	H A Gilmore	8	
Ed Sargent		20	Scattering	100	
At Watert	OWN	1.	R Connors	30	
H M Nims	4		J W Ellsworth	15	
Breck & Wood	23	9	F E Keegan	7	
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			J P Day	10	
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A Williamson	24		At Brigh		
Fred Savage	3	25			
H N Jenne	8		Swift & Co	414	
N H Woodward	8	2	J J Kelley	24	
W E Hayden	50		A Davis	69	
J Burnes	7		J A Hathaway	69	
AINEDMA	W	ool	Sturtevant &		
Co.			Haley	48	
W A Ricker	. 4	100	W N Chamberli	n	24
M G Flanders	3	100	AINEDMA	W	
F Ricker	3	75	Co.		
F S Atwood	10	6	NEDM& Wo	ol	
B Ricker	14	8	Co	270 4	16
I Ricker		10	At Waterto	wn.	-
At Bright	on.		G A Sawyer		49
J S Henry	11		J A Hathaway	135	

Live Stock Exports.

One Glasgow, two Liverpool and one London boats during the week having on live stock. American cattle still come to the front and command best prices. Shipments of the week, 2259 cattle, 1415 sheep. The latest cable on State cattle, $14\underline{1}\underline{a}$ $15\underline{1}c$, d. w., and supposed to be profit-

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Devonian for Liverpool, 463 cattle by Swift & Co., 332 cattle by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Austrian for Glasgow, all Canadian cattle in bond; 64 by H. Gilchrist, 20 by D. Monroe, 36 by W. Bicknell, 37 by W. Laveck, 20 by R. Bickerdike. On steamer Caledonia for London, 285 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 247 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer Sachem for Liverpool, 250 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 15 State and 490 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 965 sheep by Swift & Co., 450 Canada sheep by Gordon & Iron

Horse Business

The general verdict at the different sale stable is that the past week has been a slow one for business. The arrivals were light and the qualit demand at steady prices. At Cavanaugh Bros sale stable, sales moderate, on account of qualit not being strictly first class; sales mostly be tween \$100@200. At Moses Colman & Son's, a fai week, considering private sales; auction sales slow, with sales at \$30@150. Good pairs, wel slow, with sales at \$300,130. Good pairs, well matched, of 1100 hs, wanted, at \$500,2600, and large inquiry for saddle horses. At Isburgh & Co.'s a full line of driving and light business horses disposed of, mostly from \$40@150. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable, 50 odd Western, mostly all sold, at \$100@225, being steady prices. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, slow sale, but steady prices on good

horses.
Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday-Unless beef cattle were especially nice there was continued weakness to the market. Too much slim stock on sale in the shape of forequarters, and prices on such are weak and sales slow. Fine Western steers steady in price. W. F. Wallace sold 1 ox (slim), of 1520 lbs, at 32c; 3 bulls, 860@1150 fbs, at 21@34c. J. A. Hathaway sold 20 steers, of 1500 fbs, at 84c; 20 do., of 1450 ths, at 7½c; 25 do., 1400 ths, at 7°; 30 steers, of 13

Milch Cows.

lbs, at 6 c. For best grades fair sales. Some fine cows of the market at \$48@65; medium grades, \$40@4 common cows, \$30a38.

Fat Hogs. For Western live no particular change at 7% c, l. w., with 4c off on local hogs at 9%c, d. w.

Sheep and Lambs. The market a little easier on Western, to low on best sheep and 1@1c decline on lambs. Eas ern butchers did not buy hervy in Chicago, be all they wanted for the trade. Sheep cost \$3.300 5.05 \(\psi\) 100 lbs, lambs \$3.80\(\overline{0}\)6.55 \(\psi\) 100 lbs. Sale of 210 lambs, 63 lbs, at 61c; 62 sheep by W. F Wallace, 3350 lbs, at 4%c; 7 sheep, of 510 lbs, at 4%c

Veal Calves. The demand considered good for good lots; 7 buys good lots and about the top unless especially nice. N. H. Woodward, 40 calves, 5650 fbs around 7c. H. N. Jenne sold a few fancy calves of 168 ibs, and better worth 8c, than some at 6½ W. F. Wallace, 52 calves, 6670 ibs at 6½c; 5 slir

calves, 5c. Live Poultry.

Eight to 9 tons on sale; 10c for mixed lots; se

lected, 12c. Droves of Veni Calves.

Maine-P. A. Berry, 30; Stockman Bros., 12 Hall & Wormwell, 25; M. D. Holt & Son, 10; Libby Hall & Wormwell, 25; M. D. Holt & Son, 10; Libby & Gould, 12; Thompson & Hanson, 70; Harris & Fellows, 120; Libby Bros., 104.

New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 41; A. F. Jones & Co., 110; G. S. Peavy, 2; George Heath, 35; E. Sargent, 42; B. Gordon, 6; H. M. Nims, 20; Breck & Wood, 45; W. F. Wallace, 145.

Sargent, 42; B. Gordon, 6; H. M. Nims, 20; Breek & Wood, 45; W. F. Wallace, 145.
Vermont—A. Williamson, 120; Fred Savage, 50; N. H. Woodward, 63; W. E. Hayden, 19; J. Burns, 11; W. A. Ricker, 64; M. G. Flanders, 40; F. Ricker, 100; F. S. Atwood, 30; B. Ricker, 8; J. Ricker, 20; J. S. Henry, 23.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 94; W. A. Bardwell, 11; O. H. Forbush, 3; H. A. Gilmore, 25; scattering, 150; R. Connors, 5; F. E. Keegan, 8; C. D. Lewis, 8; J. Day, 20; D. A. Walker, 2.
New York—G. N. Smith, 20.

New York—G. N. Smith, 20.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 1349 cattle, 483 sheep, 21,758 hogs, 741 calves, 112 horses. West, 894 cattle, 240 sheep, 21,450 hogs, 112 horses. Maine, 168 cattle, 30 sheep, 20,760 hogs, 112 horses. Manne, 168 cattle, 30 sheep, 20,760 hogs, 383 calves. New Hampshire, 8 cattle, 210 sheep, 35 hogs, 41 calves. Vermont, 11 scattle, 51 hogs, 23 calves. Massachusetts, 219 cattle, 5 hogs, 23 calves. New York, 49 cattle, 3 sheep, 61 hogs, 274 calves. New York, 49 cattle, 5 traw, tangled rye.

Hay and Straw.

18 00@18 50

19 00@15 00

19 00@15 00

19 00@15 00

11 00@16 00

12 00@15 00

18 traw, prime rye. 15 00@16 00

18 traw, oat, per ton. 8 50@ 950

19 00@15 00

19 00@15 00

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TOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

VALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Aug. 6, 1902.
Shotes
Band
Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals
Week ... 2678 6231 150 25.220 1724

20 caives.
Tuesday—Less arrivals and a lighter demand.
For common to fair grade cattle the decline as quick as the advance a few weeks ago. When the demand in the city shortens down go the values. For strictly nice cattle steady prices.
J. W. Ellsworth sold 9 cows, 1000 bbs, at 3c. J. A.
Hathaway sold several carloads of helfers, of 1025@1150 bbs, at 4c. O. H. Forbush, 1 helfer, sol bbs, at 3c. Libby Bros. sold 25 steers, helfers and cows, av. 800 bbs, at a commission. F. E. Sio ins, at 3c. Lidby Bros. soid 20 steers, hencers and cows, av. 800 ibs, at a commission. F. E. Keegan, 3 cows, 2600 ibs, at 3c; 4 cows, av. 1025 ibs, at 3c.

Milch Cows.

BEEF—Per hundred pounds on totalle.

Milch Cows.

Not over 400 head on the market and lighter supply than last week. Not a very active demand, with no improvement in prices. \$10.00\(\overline{a}\)1.50; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00\(\overline{a}\)3.00\(\overline{a}\)3.00\(\overline{a}\)3.00\(\overline{a}\)4.00\(\overline{a}\)4.03\(\ov each. Thompson & Hanson sold 4 of their best cows at \$45 each; 3 cows at \$40 each. Libby Bros. sold 5 choice cows at \$50@55; 5 cows, \$40@42; 3 sold 5 choice com-cows, \$30 a head.

SHEEF—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c; extra, 6425c; sheep and lambs per nead in lots, \$4.00 cm and no difficulty in the selling, mostly at 64 cm. FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 7427tc, live FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{e}\) 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{c}\) 1ive weight; shotes, wholesale —; retail, \(\frac{1}{2}\).25\(\text{c}\)8.00; UEAL CALVES—4\(\text{e}\)7\(\text{e}\)7\(\text{b}\)7\(\text{b}\).

Late Arrivals. Wednesday—The market is somewhat favorable to the buying interest. Milch cows not par-THE WOOL MARKET.

THE WOLL MARKET.

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THE WINCHMARL STATEMENT THE THATEMENT THE THATEMENT THE THATEMENT THE THE THATEMENT THE THATEMENT THE

BOSTON	PRODUCE	MARKET.
Wh	olesnie Pr	ices.
Poult	ry, Fresh	Killed.
Pigeons, tame. ch com to go Squabs, p doz Western iced or fr Turkeys, com. t choice. Broilers, good to c Chickens, comm	roastingoods, 2 bis each, seeoice, \$\psi\ dozod, \$\psi\ dozozen—o goodhoiceohoicehoice	12@14 15@18 15@18 15@16 15@16 15@16 12@13 1 50@ 75@1 25 2 00@2 50 14@15 10@15 11@15 10@15 10@15
I.	ive Poultr	у.
Fowls P fb Roosters P fb Broilers P fb		
	Butter.	

			B	utte	r.			
No. 50	ork—Ass	sorted s	size	s qu	oted b	elow i	nclud	e 20
	mery, ex							
Vt	. & N. H	assort	ed	sizes			21 a	21 4
	rthern N							
No	rthern N	i. Y., la	rge	tub:	8		210	214
W	estern, l	arge as	sh t	ubs.			210	0
We	estern, a	sst. spr	nce	tub	S		216	Ü
Crea	mery, no	rthern	fir	sts			200	i
Crea	mery, we	estern !	first	ts			200	D.
Crea	mery, se	conds.					196	e e
Craa	mery es	stern					190	21
Dair	y, Vt., ex y, N. Y., y, N. Y.	tra					200	į.
Dair	v. N. Y.,	extra.					190	0
Dair	v. N. Y.	and Vt	. fir	rsts			180	18
Rend	vated						17a	18
Bo	xes-							
Extra	a northe	ern cre	am	ery			21 a	2
Extr	a dairy						20 a	1
Com	mon to g	good					18@	19
Tru	ank butt	er in 🛊 (or ‡	-ib p	rints.			
Extr	a northe	rn crea	me	ry			21½ a	3
Extra	a norther	rn dair	y				20 a	
Comi	non to g	ood			*** ***		18 _a	19
			Ch	een	9			
Vt to	wins, nev	v extra	n	th			100	
" 6	rsts D f	h					9a	91
66 Q	econds F	v th					. 7a	
New	York tw	ins nev	v e	xtra.			10a	
			4				. 9a	
44	**		n	ISLS.			va	27.8

n_	Eggs.
or ir s.	Nearby and Cape fancy, ₱ doz. 25 @ 26 Eastern choice fresh. 20 @ 21 Eastern fair to good. 18 @ 19 Michigan fancy fresh. 19 @ Vt. and N. H. choice fresh. 20 @ 21 Western fair to good. 16 @ 17 Western selected, fresh. 18 @ Western dirties. 12 @ 14
ir	Petatecs.
8	R. I., new, ⊉ bbl
d	Green Vegetables.
S.	Page W bu 50@75
8	Cabbage, native, \$\mathbf{P} 100300@400
t	Carrots, 4 bu
d	Lettinge D doz. 25@40
g	Cucumbers, natives, p box 1 50 a 2 00
e	Onions, Natives, P bu. 90@1 00 " Kentucky, P bbl. 2 50@
u	Parsley, P bu 20@25
	Radishes. D box
	Sanach Dorate 500.75
y	" Marrow, P bblcrate
-	Green peas, native, ₽ bu
f	Green corn, native, p bu
1	Spinach, native, p box
	Rhubarb, D box
:	Turning flat 1) box
7	Tuening vellow to bhl
	Tomatoes, hothouse, P b. 10,215 Southern, P carrier 75,21 50
5	Beet Greens 35a
1	Deet Greens
1	Domestic Green Fruit.
1	Apples, Williams, p bbl
	" Red Astrachan, \$\Phi\$ bbl
1	" Sour Bough
	" Pippins 1 75@2 00
	Blackberries, Jersey 10@13

450	Tomatoes, hothouse, P fb
350	Beet Greens
	Domestic Green Fruit.
on	Apples, Williams, \$\psi\$ bbl. 159\overline{2}2 00 " Red Astrachan, \$\psi\$ bbl. 150\overline{2}2 50 " Jersey, Sweet Bough, \$\psi\$ bbl. 150\overline{2}2 50 " Sour Bough. 100\overline{2}2 00
45;	" Red Astrachan, P bbl 1 50@2 00
10,	Jersey, Sweet Bough, 47 DDI 1 50@2 50
	Plackborries Jersey 10a13
a	Dinabarrias native
	Pears, Le Conte, P bbl. 200@300
er	Muskmelons, ₱ crate
st-	Watermelons, Fla., medium, p 10016 00220 00
ut	Hides and Pelts.
a	Steers and cows, all weights
es	Bulls
F.	Hides, south, light green saited
c.	" dry flint 14½@15 " " salted 12@12½
	4 huff in west Study
7c	" " salted \$\rightarrow\$ tb 7\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
ly	" over weights, each
s,	Deacon and dairy skins
S,	Lambskins each, country
c. m	Dried Apples.
	Evaporated, choice
e-	Sun-dried, as to quality 3@45
	Grass Seeds.
	Timothy, bu., Western, choice3 35@ prime
2;	" prime3 25@
y	Clover, & ID
&	fancy recleaned, P b 91@111
_	Hungarian
&	Beans.
5.	
k	Pea marrow, choice, H. P
;	Pea seconds
	Pea seconds 150@160 Pea N. Y. and Vt., small, H. P
8,	Pes foreign 190@2 00 Mediums, choice hand-picked 210@
	Mediums screened
-	
-	Yellow eyes, extra 2 40@2 45 Yellow eyes, seconds 2 20@2 30
:	Red Kidney 2 45@2 55
3;	Red Kidney
	Hay and Straw.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 80@4 00 \$9 bbl. Out Meal.—Higher, \$6 00@650 \$9 bbl.for rolled, and \$6 40@6 90 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$300@

No. 3, yellow, 70c.

Onts.—Quiet and lower.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 65c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 63c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 63c.
No. 3 clipped, where 62c.

Milfeed.—The market is generally lower.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$19 75.
Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$24 75@25 75.
Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$18 25.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$22 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$28 50.

Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling dull.
State grades & council 52c.

Unwashe	d fleec	e, fine,	Mich	igan	
4.6	**	44	Ohio		
44	66	1-blood	1 66		
44	66	-blood	44		
**	44	-blood	1 "		
Fine dela	ine, O	hio			
**	M	ichigan			

top, June grass, sweet vernal, and even couch or quack grass to fill the soil, as the orchard grass if cut early it makes good hay, and it is good pasturage for cows, and also for sheep, with the one proviso, that sheep will gnaw it so closely as to kill it out in a few seasons. Even a few sheep would soon kill an acre of it, as they would prefer the young grass where they had been feeding to the older and coarser grass, and thus would take the field by installments, as it were, to use a

The most objection to continuing to keep the strawberry bed in one place for several years is not the exhaustion of the soil, because the fertilnot the exhaustion of the soil, because the fertility can be applied. It is not the matting of the row, because after runners have put out into the paths between them, if they are worked mellow and enriched, the old row of plants can be cut out, leaving the path there, and the new plants can be thinned, if too abundant, and the weeds can be taken out, but insect pests are so progress, now, that it may be easier to set numerous now that it may be easier to set a new bed than to try to kill them. There are more than a dozen that are well known, and the root borer, crown borer, stalk borer, leaf rollers, cutworms and grubs are probably those which do the most three can be

Uncle Sam. Superphosphate at the rate of one hundred pounds per acre has given increase at the rate of nine cents a bushel, as an average of eight years test, and larger amounts of fertilizer have cost from thirteen cents to forty-seven cents for each bushel of increase. But as soil in the Eastern States differs from that in Ohio, the same results might not be obtained here.

MANTED—Situation farmer, teamster, sawmill man; good, reliable man. ALFRED RICE, Cheshire, Ct.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 3234,

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

UFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene, N. H. A T STUD—Fee \$10: Bob Jingo: breeding cannot be improved. MARTIN HUNTER, Croton Kennels, New Castle, Pa.

OGS boarded and conditioned for all shows. My success is due to thorough knowledge and thirty years experience in this business in England and America. B. F. LEWIS, Landsdowne, Pa., professional bench-show handler.

OODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls, cows and heifers of all ages for sale at all times. I. WOOD, Williamsport, O.

Flour.-The market quoted quiet but lower yet.

Spring patents, \$4 05.25 00.

Spring, clear and straight, \$3.25@4.00.

Winter patents, \$3 75.24 50.

Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60.24 30.

Corn Meal.—The market is steady at \$1 35.20.

(3 7 5 28, and \$3 00.23 05 \$\text{P}\$ bbl; granulated \$3 40.

(3 7 5 \$\text{P}\$ bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices lower. No. 2, yellow, spot, 71c. No. 3, yellow, 70c.

hull.
State grades, 6-rowed, 67@75c.
State, 2-rowed, 63@68c.
Western grades, 70@76c.
Western grades, 70@76c.
Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 2@73c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 48@65c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 52@67c.
Rye.—Quiet, \$3.00@3.50 P bbl, 68c P bushel.

moisture that might be a greater injury to the trees than the fertility taken by the crops. But this grass thrives well in shady places, and may well be sown along with red clover, as they are ready to make into hay at about the same time, ready to make into hay at about the same time, and are best cured by the same method of sweating in the heap, instead of sun drying. It makes a very nutritious hay, and will endure in the land as long as red clover, or often longer by a year or two, but neither are adapted to use on land intended for a permanent pasture, unless the latter is known to hold seeds enough of what are called wild grasses, as red to have grass sweet vernal and even couch or and clover die out. By the way, we think quack grass has been much maligned, because we know

familiar phrase THE STRAWBERRY PESTS.

There are more than a dozen that are well known, and the root borer, crown borer, stalk borer, leaf rollers, cutworms and grubs are probably those which do the most damage. Nearly every one of these can be found in the soil as eggs, latvæ or pupa soon after the fruit is picked, and when any of them have been especially troublesome, we would advise the setting a new bed at some distance from the old one, and plowing up the old bed in August, which will destroy most of them. If any plants are taken from the old bed to set in the new one, wash all soil from their roots before they are set, to prevent carrying the pest to the new bed, and reject all that are not strong and vigorous.

POTATO VARIETY TESTS.

The little value of a comparative test of the yield per acre of different varieties of potatoes is shown by a bulletin issued by the Experiment Station in Ohio, where they have on record the average yield of fifty-five varieties last year, thirty-seven varieties for three years and nineteen varieties for five years, rejecting from the longer tests some which did not make a good showing in the early tests and substituting others. Among the ten varieties that were most prollife, Mondi's Early Thoroughbred was third best last year, second best on an average for three years, and eighth in the five years average.

PROBATE COURT.

To the devisees under the will and all other per sons interested in the estate of CYRUS CUM MINGS, late of Woburn, in said County, decased.

WHEREAS, Cyrus Cummings, executor of the will off of Court his petition for liceuse to sell at private sale in accordance with the offer named in said petition, or upon such terms as may be adjudged best, the whole of a certain parcel of the real estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for liceuse to sell at private estate in a decased.

Vial of said deceased, has presented to said court his petition for liceuse to sell at private estate in a decinion of the real estate of said deceased or the payment of debts, or the review of Pat's Choice was tenth best last year, and ninth on three years average. Early Rose was ninth best last year, and third best on average for three years, while Pingree was sixth best last year, and tenth best in three years average. Uncle Sam stood eighth in three years test, and fourth in average for five years. No others appear twice in the three lists among the ten most prolific varieties. They recommend Early Trumbull, Bovee, Mondi's Early Thoroughbred, Early Ohio and Early Harvest among early varieties, and Whiton's white Mammoth, Livingston, Sir Walter Raleigh and Carmen No. 3 for late crops. For home use or table varieties they recommend especially Early Trumbull, Early Harvest, Livingston, Pat's Choice and

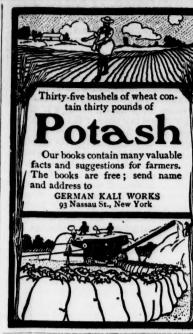
FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

OR SALE—A few thoroughbred pedigreed Belgian hares. Great bargain. C., Box 53, Hadley, N. Y.

OLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale. Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old. A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

SHORTHORN bulls for sale. Write J. M. STEWARD & SON, Canal Winchester, O., for prices. OR SALE—Thirty-four high-grade Shorthorn red heifers with calves, and springers \$38. J. M. VIMONT & SON, Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN M. ROSS, of Cambridge, in said County, an

To all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN M. ROSS, of Cambridge, in said County, an insane person.

WHEREAS, Amy H. Lingley, guardian of said Susan M. Ross, has presented to said Court her petition praying that a decree entered by said Court April 1, 1902, authorizing her to sell at private sale certain real estate of said ward (under which a conveyance was made) may be ratified and confirmed, and that she may be authorized to execute and deliver such deeds, releases, conveyances and other instruments as may be found necessary.

You are hereby clied to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of September A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSA-CHUSETTS PLOCEHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of EDWARD B. MORGAN, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Mary A. Morgan of said Somerville, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are nereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of September A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASBACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

W. E. ROGERS, Ass't Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of AARON WALKER, late of Ashland, in said County,

persons interested in the estate of AARON WALKER, late of Ashland, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament—and one codicil—of said deceased have been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Joel T. Whitney, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of September, A. D. 1992, at hime o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of CATH, ERINE B. W. LIBBY, late of Somerville, in seld County decayed.

persons interested in the estate of CATH, ERINE B. W. LIBBY, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Stillman H. Libby, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

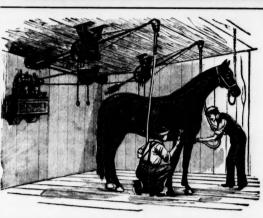
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of september, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire. First Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

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Lot of beautiful Angora Kittens in exquisite colors charming dispositions and very stylish. Send 10 cts. for pictures illustrating. WALBUT RIDGE FARMS, Box 2144, Boston, Mass

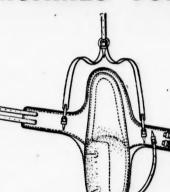




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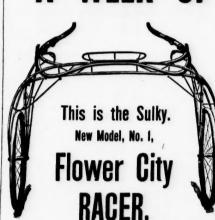
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SURPRISES



The making of a world's record at Titusville by Fred. Jamison, who piloted three horses to victory in three straight heats each in one day, and Scott Hudson's performance at Cleveland, where he won all the races July 18, have given the talent plenty to talk about. Both Jamison and Hudson rode the "Flower City" Sulky—the former in all his races, the latter in two of the four, with Twinkle and Alice Russell.

veral of the best horses on the Grand Circuit Several of the best horses on the Grand Circuit and half-mile tracks have taken their records to and are now drawing the "Flower City." Among these are Coney, 2.02, Harold H., 2.04, Twinkle, 2.04, the fast pacer Elderone, 2.04, Dr. Book, Charley Mack, Belle Kuser, Captain Brino, Cornelia Belle, Donna McGregor, Mrs. Brown, Henry G., Mary D., Madelin P., Lizzie Lanning, Mat M., Belle Onward, Winona, Antea, Silver Sign. Flossie, Sidney Pointer, Cinch, Pinchem Wilkes, Brown Heels, Oxford Chimes and Star Hal.

The new model "Flower City" has fairly jumped into popularity. Send for Catalogue.

GEO. E. SIMPSON, Mfr., 90 South Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEASON OF 1902 EDGEWOOD FARM SEASON OF 1902

Sire of Anniellis Pedlar, 2.18 1-2; Trader, 2.25 1-4; Princess of Cedars, 2.23 1-2; Cold Cash, p., 2.17 1-2; Oudray, p., 2.16 1-2; Elspeth, p.,

trial 2.12 1-2. \$50.00 with usual return.



Brown horse! foaled in 1898; 15.3 hands; by PEDLAR, 2.18 1-2.

1st dam, Calera, dam of Chetto, 2.17 3-4, p., by Pancoast 1439; 2d dam, Czarina, dam of Candidate, 2.16 1-4, by Jay Gould 197; 3d dam, Thornetta, dam of Patti, 2.24, by Gen. Knox 140; 4th dam, Lady Thorne, 2.18 1-4, by Mambrino Chief 11. \$20, usual return.

JOHN H. QUINN, Supt., EDGEWOOD FARM, North Grafton, Worcester County, Mass.



2.05 SIRE OF WILLIE H., 4, 2-27 3-4. Fastest Entire Son of Baron Wilkes,

A Grand Individual, Richly Bred, A Race Winner. Brown horse, foaled 1890, stands 15.2, sired by Baron Wilkes, 2.18, sire of seven in the 2.10 list; dam. Oilitippa, by Aristos 771, sire of the dams of .5; second dam, Brownie (dam of Baron Brownie, 2.24, and Haldane, 2.26); , by Daniel Lambert 102; sire of the dams of 98, including Dandy Jim, 2.094, Pamilco, 2.10, Alcidalia, 2.194, Baronet (4), 2.119, May Bloom, 2.124, Prima Donna, 2.094, and Nightingale, 2.133, once behind the money.

Out of 35 starts he has won 22 firsts, and was only once behind the money.

He will make the season 1902 at a FEE OF \$50, payable at the time of service, with usual return privilege.

A GRANDLY BRED COLT.

C. W. LASELL, Oakhurst Farm, Whitinsville, Mass.

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

PUFF-STITCH CROCHETED SHAWL. Use six hanks of Shetland wool (not floss). Hook to correspond. Chain 8 stitches and join round.

1st round-Pick up a stitch, thread over, another loop, thread over, another loop, thread over and draw through all the loops of stitches, fastened to close puff. Fourteen of these puffs in a ring.

2d round-Two puffs in the first space between the puffs, then one in the next, then two in the next. Continue this until there are seven single and seven double

3d round-Two puffs in the two in lower row, then two single. Continue this way around the row, always putting two in two of the lower row. Continue this way until you have twenty-six rounds.

27th round-Make a shell of 6 double crochets in 1 space, miss 1, then make 2 pineapple stitches in the next space.

Pineapple stitch-Thread over and draw up a loop, continue until you have eleven loops on the needle; yarn over, draw through all the loops. Fasten, miss 1, then another shell. Continue this way around

28th round—Make a shell of 6 in each shell of 6, having 4 in the centre and 1 on each side, then the pineapple stitch.

29th and 30th round-A shell of 8 in each shell of 6, always keeping 4 in the centre, and the pineapple stitch in between the shell.

31st. 32d and 33d round-A shell of 10 in each shell of 8. 34th and 35th round-A shell of 12 in each

shell of 10. 36th and 37th round-A shell of 14 in each shell of 12. Finish with a loop of chains, making 20 stitches in each chain and fastened between each stitch. Eva M. NILES.

Food for Nervous Individuals.

As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of nervous people, as nutritions juices go into the brine to a great extent Fish of all kinds is good for them. Raw eggs, contrary to the common opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been well cooked. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia and nervous starting from sleep, and sensations of falling, can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time An adult should take a pint at a meal, and take four meals daily. People with weakened nerves require frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. It aids the digestion of these by making it soluble, and seems to have a direct tonic effect.-Science News.

Headaches.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell formulates the following conclusions: There are many headaches which are due directly to disorders of the refractive or accommodative apparatus of the eyes. In some instances the brain symptom is often the most prominent and sometimes the sole prominent symptom of the eye troubles, so that, while there may be no pain or sense of fatigue in the eye, the strain with which it is used may be interpreted solely by occipital or frontal headache. The long continuance of eye troubles may be the unsuspected source of insomnia, vertigo, nausea and general failure of health. In many cases the eye trouble becomes suddenly mischievous, owing to some failure of the general health, or to increased sensitiveness of the brain from moral or mental causes.

Acidity of the Stomach.

As the late distinguished Dr. Flint has observed, the mass of laboring men are workers, students and the like are parand very correct inference is that if the latter class would bring their habits of life a little more into keeping with the occupation of laborers, it would tend to eradicate their dyspensia. As a general thing, the student, the office man, the thinker indoors is an overfed individual. Among those with good physique, overfeeding tends to promote gout, a condition wherein an acid is evolved in the blood. and unites in the joints with soda, forming there a compound. Rheumatism is likewise a condition in which there seems to be an acid in the system, tending, as in the case of gout, to irritate and inflame the joints. Gout is the slow outcome of overfeeding: rheumatism is accelerated by certain atmospheric changes; and acid dyspensia is the immediate outcome of overfeeding (or of want of exercise). It occurs to the writer that, if the stomach be very strong, or digestion filliped, as with stimulants, etc., the acid condition might show itself otherwise than in the stomach-for example, upon the skin in the form of eczema.

A most common form of dyspepsia is acidity, in which, when a little of the gastric contents is regurgitated, it burns the throat like a corrosive acid. It likewise burns the stomach so that the pain sometimes becomes intolerable, and, strange to say, it ofttimes subsides if the patient lies down, for the recumbent posture alters the position of the fluid in the stomach. Occasionally eating freely will bring ease and relief-indeed, it seems to start digestion afresh and effectively.

It has been frequently pointed out that the victims of cancer of the stomach are frequently those who have suffered long from dyspepsia. Advancing knowledge has led to the conclusion that an injury or a protracted irritation is a frequent precursor of cancer. The presence of a burning liquid in the stomach, day after day, should be, and doubtless is, a frequent cause of cancer

"But," says one, "I am busy all day—what am I to do?" Walk out in the evening; never go to bed on a full meal without having had a walk. Further, carry something of some weight in the hands, for walking alone is not sufficient. We know a man who keeps acidity of the stomach at bay by walking every night after dinner with a bag full of books in his hands. The books exercise the arms, the walking the legs. Tricycling and bicycling are admirable exercises and as to horseback riding, Lord Broughton said: "The outside of a horse is the best thing for the inside of a man."

How about medicines? is a pertinent inquiry. They are palliative in acidity of the stomach, but will no more compensate for a deficiency of exercise than for an insufficiency of air or light. Magnesia carbonate is most useful, say, in doses of five or ten, or even twenty grains, in a wineglass of water. To relieve at once, soda bicarbonate is doubtless unequaled; from six to twelve tabloids may be taken at a dose. The difficulty with soda is that it does not tend to cure so effectively as the potassium bicarbonate does. We have

Sore Throat.

Pain in the throat is the usual accompaniment of all acute throat inflammations. It is accentuated by swallowing or by use of

Sore throat is a term broadly applied to all the various degrees of discomfort of this region, from mere dryness and stiffness of the throat to states of acute pain, which may render swallowing well-nigh impos-

A dry, burning sensation is the usual characteristic of pharyngitis-an inflammation of the region above the soft palate and behind the nose.

Acute, lance-like pains shooting upward toward the ear and down the neck usually accompany tonsilitis. When the tonsilitis is accompanied by the formation of pus-quinsy sore throat—the pain is throbbing, deep-seated, and much increased by any muscular movement of the throat; such, for example, as is involved by swallowing, talking or chewing. The pain of laryngitis is sometimes severe, sometimes not, and is always accompanied by hoarseness or huskiness, or even by "loss of voice."

A very dangerous form of laryngitis sometimes occurs in which more or less exudation into the tissues of this region takes place, and which may later proceed to pus formation. The danger lies in the possibility of the swelling of the vocal cords and adjacent regions becoming so marked as to stop respiration. In this form of laryngitis the pain is always extreme. It is usually absent in the early stages of diphtheria, but may become severe as the disease advances. The general prostration is more marked than in other forms of throat disorders.

Pain in the region of the throat, like that which may effect a limb or joint, is an indiaction that rest is needed. Singers, public speakers, teachers, auctioneers and others who use the voice almost constantly in their daily work should never ignore this symptom. Disregard of it has been the means of so increasing the congestion of the vocal cords as to set up permanent or chronic conditions extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the physician to overcome.

Dryness and pain are usually relieved by the continued inhalation of steam from a

steam kettle. The object of external remedies is the reduction of local congestion. Thus counterbeneficial. Dry heat applied externally is

often used in relieving pain. In the severe forms of sore throat, however, these remedies are of little avail, and local blood-letting from the membrane of the larynx and also externally must frequently be resorted to. Cases which involve obstruction to breathing require surgical measures .- Youth's Companion.

Cold in the Head.

So-called "colds" are acute infection of the nasal mucous membrane produced by the action of germs constantly present. If the normal vitality or resistance is impaired as by a lowering of temperature below normal, the germs gain a foothold and find a suitable seil for growth. In the process of growth they produce certain, poisons or toxins which are absorbed into the system. and produce the symptoms of headache and fever. The irritation of the toxins locally causes an inflammation of the mucous mem brane, characterized by swelling and discharge of mucus and pus.

Accordingly, the indications for treatment of an acute infection of the mucous membrane are: (1) Cleansing with mild antiseptics with a small glass douche; (2) relief of headache and fever by appropriate internal remedies. Cleansing may be effected with a solution of Seiler's alkafree from dyspepsia, while the indoor line antiseptic tablets—one tablet dissolved the glove down smoothly over the hand. in four ounces (half a tumbler full) of warm water. Use in a small glass d Bermingham nasal douche is recommended. Cleanse the nose every hour or two. For the relief of the headache and fever, three grain doses of phenacetin every three hours

until relieved. Don't use quinine. Every person who is subject to colds should go to a competent nose and throat specialist and have a thorough examination. There will very likely be found a constitutional disturbance of some kind or a chronic affection of the nose and throat which can only be intelligently treated by a physician. The only thing the writer advises the sufhis own responsibility, is to keep the nose and throat cleansed daily with Seiler's solution. The nose and throat deserve even more attention in this way, as a matter of simple hygiene, than do the teeth.-Popular

The Duration of Sleep.

One of the most important factors of good health, says the Neuropath, is a sufficient amount of regular sleep. During sleep, the brain and the nervous system recuperate themselves, and both will suffer accordingly if sleep is not sufficiently indulged in. It i certainly not so easy to lay down general rules as to the exact duration of sleep. In grown-up people the need of sleep varies very much. It is influenced by the condition of the body. Several experienced physicians have, however, computed a table of average figures, and individual parties should try to train their personal needs for sleep accordingly. Of course, it should be well understood that the length of sleep should be computed according to the age of each individual.

Rheumatism Cures.

The New York Sun has compiled a list of no fewer than 1437 different "cures" for rheumatism. There is no disease which seems to battle the medical faculty more than this. It takes so many different forms and the knowledge of its causes is so indefi nite, and on some points so much disputed, that though the majority of human beings are sufferers from it, sooner or later, and there are numerous remedies, experience does not show which way to turn for relief. What appears to help one case will aggra-

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known of many cases of dyspepsia deriving the very greatest benefit from the latter.— some one whose system needed more acid, whereas the alkaline treatment might simply make the conditions worse.

Ingrowing Nail. Tardif says that he has been able to cure

all cases of ingrowing nail without recourse

to the knife. He proceeds as follows: With a flat probe, or a match, he slips a bit of cotton between the edge of the nail and the inflamed flesh. Another strip of cotton is put along the outer margin of the ulcerated area, and the space between these two strips of cotton, and which is occupied by the ulcer. is thickly powdered with nitrate of lead. The whole is covered with cotton and the toe is bandaged. The dressings are repeated the following day, and every day until the incarcerated edge of the nail is plainly visible. Usually four or five dressings suffice. Then, with patience, the edge of the nail is lifted away from the flesh, and a bit of cotton is introduced under it to keep it up. As it grows it will gradually take its proper position above the flesh, this having in the meantime shrunk and shrivelled by reason of the applications of lead nitrate. The lead is to be discontinued as soon as it appears that the exuberance of the fleshy bed of the nail has been overcome. The difficulty seldom recurs. If this does happen it is necessary to repeat the treatment from the beginning.—Anjou Medicale.

How to Take Care of Your Eyes.

An authority on the care of the eyes emphasizes the fact that in this day of reckless misuse of the eyesight, the rules laid down must consist of warnings regarding things to be avoided. Here are some of main rules for the care of the eyes, which should be of interest to everybody:

First: Do not use the eyes in poor light, or too far from a good light. Second: Do not have the body in the way of the light, nor the light directly in front. One is almost as bad as the other. The light should fall without interruption from one side. Third: Do not use the eyes much when recovering from illness, or when very tired. Fourth: Do not use the eyes when they become watery, or show signs of indistinctness of vision. Fifth: Do not work with head bent over. This tends to gorge the vessels of the eyes with blood, and to produce congestion. Sixth: Do not read lying flat on the back or reclining, unless the book is supported in the same relative irritants are used, like mustard, camphor- angle and position as when erect. This is ated oil or iodine. Gentle massage is also so difficult to do that it is better not to attempt it. Seventh: Do not go a single day without glasses after you should put them on.

How to Buy a Pair of Gloves.

In buying gloves there are more important considerations than their color and the number of buttons to be considered. Black gloves are generally less elastic than white or colored ones, and cheap grades are dear

at any price. Dressed kid usually retains its freshness longer, and is more durable than suede. The best and most serviceable kid is soft, yielding and elastic.

A glove so small that it cramps the hands and prevents grace of motion gives poor service. Short-fingered gloves are ugly, and certain to break soon between the fingers, if

not at their tips. The way in which a glove is first drawn on and shaped to the hands has much to do with both its beauty and durability. Unless you have ample time, do not have them on as here recommended, and, if possible, wear them half an hour without closing the

When the hands are at all moist, they should be powdered. Insert all the fingers and work them on evenly, leaving the thumb loose until the fingers are fully in place. Then insert the thumb and work

In buttoning a glove, the greatest strain comes upon the first button, so before attempting to fasten this, button the others, commencing with the second one, then the others, lastly the first.

Do not begin at the tips of the fingers to pull them off. Turn back the wrists and draw them off inside out, but on no consideration leave them in this shape or roll them. Turn them right side out, smooth lengthwise, and put away by themselves

A glove mender of wood, celluloid or silver in the shape of a finger should be in ferer from chronic nasal disease to do on every sewing basket, as well as glove thread in a variety of colors and shades, The seams of gloves should be restitched as soon as a stitch breaks, using fine cotton, never silk.

To mend a tear, buttonhole stitch closely around the edges once or twice, as the size of the rent may require, and then join the edges together.

Save the buttons from discarded gloves to replace lost ones. They often match perfectly.-New York Journal.

Domestic Hints.

TOMATO BEEF. Sprinkle small pieces of beef cut from the re mains of a roast, with salt, pepper and flour Put a layer of meat in a baking dish, over it put a layer of canned tomatoes or sliced fresh toma-toes. Scatter bits of butter over it. Cover with a layer of beef, then tomato. Make the top layer of buttered crumbs. Bake slowly for one

To one cup sugar and one cup cold water, and boil until thick and stringy. Remove and put in a cold place until cool, then place on ice till ice Have ready the fruit to be used,—peaches or berries crushed with a little sugar. Whip

into the syrup and freeze. FRIED SWEETBREADS.

Parboil and when cold dip them in beaten egg and cracker crumbs, sprinkie salt over them and fry in hot fat. Take one tablespoonful of this fat, and then stir into it one tablespoonful of flour then set the pan back a little and add gradually one cupful of milk, stir until smooth. Season with salt and pepper, a little very finely chopped celery and cook about two minutes. Pour over the sweetbreads.

CREAMED FISH.

Pick cold cooked fish to pieces and remove all the bones. Make a cream sauce with two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, two cups of nilk and a dash of cayenne and one-half a teaspoonful of salt. Butter a pudding dish, put in a layer of fish, a layer of sauce, and continue until the dish is full. Spread crumbs and bits of butter on top, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

BLUEBERRY CAKE. Half a cup of butter beaten to a cream with half a cup of sugar, one cup of Porto Rico mo lasses, one cup of thin sour cream or milk, three eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately two cups of berries, 2½ cups of flour, one tea-spoonful of soda sifted with the flour. Bake as soft gingerbread and serve hot.

BOILED ICING. One cup of granulated sugar, five tablespoor fuls of boiling water, the white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth. Put the sugar and water over the fire and boil until it threads from the spoon; then tnrn it into the beaten egg, beat briskly for a few minutes, flavor with vanida, lemon or almond, according to the cake. While the cake is still warm, sprinkle with flour and spread the icing on with a broad knife.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Lamb can be used in nearly every recipe given for beef. It is especially good for croquettes and makes a savory stew. Save every drop of gravy or liquid from the platter when setting a roast of lamp away. It requires all the enriching it can have and always plenty of seasoning.

The bathroom chair should be low, softly cush-loned, and finished in white enamel. The cabinet for the various tollet articles, liquids, and salves that are liked should be white, and may conven-lently have a door of mirror glass to serve the double purpose of cabinet and looking-glass. It is good news to the average housekeeper that arrangements to heat the bath-water during the ner, while the coal range is out of commission, have been both improved and cheapened. It is possible now to equip a bathroom with this quick water-heating service for a low price, and yet in a way that insures a satisfactory working. If occasion demands ice cream when no milk or may still be had by letting butter and water take the place of the usual ingredients. Wash a large oonful of hard Cream together the yolks of three eggs and one

cupful of sugar, add the butter and two cupfuls of water and scald the mixture in a double boiler. When it is near the boiling point remove from the fire and cool. Then add the whites of the eggs, two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and the grated peel of half a lemon, and freeze. Whipped cream on glasses of coffee frappe is a delightful afternoon refreshment. Mix four heap ing tablespoonfuls of fine ground coffee with a quart of boiling water and a half cupful of sugar. Cover and let the mixture stand on an asbestos mat on the side of the stove for fifteen minutes.

Strain and cool. Then add the stiffly beaten white of an egg, and freeze. For pork salad one requires left-over lean meat from a tender young pig. The meat can scarely be distinguished from veal or the white meat of chicken. If the pork has been slightly corned, the flavor will be all the finer. Reject every morsel of browned meat, fat or gristle and cut into tiny pieces. Mix with an equal quantity of chopped celery and serve with mayonnaise dressing, exactly as if you were making chicken salad. You can impart a pleasant and unique flavor to the salad by using equal quantities of celery and crisp acid apples. Slices of beet cut into diag r hearts make a pretty garnish for this salad. Before you add a mayonnaise, marinate with a French dressing for several hours, setting it in

the refrigerator till it is required for serving. This is the time when preparing rough floors mptu dancing is frequently needed. Nothing is better for the purpose than paraffine. It should not be cut off in small bits, as is often done, but grated from a coarse grater evenly over the entire floor, afterwards rubbed in by having the floor shuffled over by two or three person A dance or two will complete the operation, and, given any sort of decent boards to work up the result will be entirely satisfactory.

Stale cake, especially sponge cake or ladyfingers, may be converted into delicious puddings. Where the pudding is to be steamed or baked, cut the cake in fingers or break it into crumbs. If the pudding is to be soaked with wine, have a custard, fruit junce or cream poured over it. Cut it in slices. Reject icing when preparing a pudding; it generally makes a pudding sweeter than is desirable. A good plain pudding is made by putting slices of the stale cake in a steamer, and when moist serving with a spoonful of strawberry or marmalade sauce. It may be overed when cold with hot stewed berries served with cream. Stale sponge cake serves for a foundation for charlotte russe and cabinet pudding, of if steamed may be covered with straw-berries and whipped cream, when it makes an excellent imitation of strawberry shortcake.

Fashion Motes.

The shirt-waist costumes, with plain but of the notable features of summer gowning, and the fabrics used in the making of these suits are innumerable. The soft Shanting pongee fitted at the shop, but at leisure draw them fabrics are prominent, also plain white linens, ducks and mohairs. The polka-dotted foulard are especially patronized for shirt-waist suits, as also a host of the fancy mercerized cottons, simply trimmed with white braid. Irish crochet lace, piped strappings or tucks and brier stitching. ** The long airy scarfs and sashes, the lace of chiffon frilled Marie Antoinette fichus or Chai lotte Corday pelerines, and the elegant variety of lace yokes and collars, impart an appo of uncommon distinction to the beautiful black,

white or tinted gowns now worn at all the fash-ionable summer resorts. With some of the trans parent scarfs are worn handsome gowns of ecru batiste, showing stripes of East Indian embroidery, alternating with wider stripes of ecru guipure. One model included in a bridal trous cate cress-green taffeta silk. Sleeves of the stripe reached to the elbow, and from there a fanciful tions of both skirt and bodice were also of the plain batiste, arranged in fine fagot-stitched tucks, alternating with bands of lace and em-

coaching, the races, and like uses are worn skirts and matching boleros made of a firm pattern of Irish guipure mounted over white liberty satin, or tinted peau de soie. A noticeable costume of this lace in cream color was worn over a slip of lily-leaf-green silk, and en suite were gloves, parosol and cream Tuscan straw hat, with decorations of green velvet bands. green plumes and cream lace choux.

. For midsummer wear, outing gowns and ostumes, under which head are included suits for outdoor amusements of all kinds, require to made of much lighter fabries than those for the spring or early summer. Among these are cool wash silks, linens, Cheviot suitings, Madras also dved in a number of pretty summer shades. and for certain uses very stylish utility costumes are smartly made of black and white checked mercerized gingha as, which look very much like shepherds'-check silks. These suits are very simply made, the waist without lining, or with a low-cut, sleeveless lining of the very thinnest lawn. A pretty blue and white striped gingham recently shown at one of the importing houses had the sailor-collar, strappings, belt and three The collar was further decorated with a row of white linen lace, and turned back to show a Vshaped neckpiece and standing collar of Irish

. An attractive yachting costume is made of white linen with stitched bands of linen down the front and outlining the flounce at the back. The waist is part blouse and part jacket, and is worn over a pink silk shirt waist laid in flat inch wide plaits, each plait covered with five rows of white silk stitching. The blouse jacket is slashed at intervals to show the silk shirt waist, and where it is slashed it is held together by narrow straps, which are fastened down with small gold buttons. Apropos of buttons, they are now on day costumes of every description, and occa sionally on elegant evening gowns, finished with Louis coats of flowered satin, or with plain satin coats with brocaded waistcoats, or those of costly .*. Among the shirt waists and blouses of wash

fiannel so necessary for cool days on the beach or in the mountains, are those in Saxony, Scotch, and the finest French weaves, the newest designs, including cream white, English reps, basket weaves, silk cord stripes, pin and coin dots, with fagot-stitched strappings the color of the dot; also fine-textured serge in Gibson style, and stitched Norfolk waists of voile or Henrietta cloth, made with double-breasted fronts and fastened with large white mother-of-pearl buttons 4°s Russian blouses and short, open Etons of pin-tucked white silk or satin, embroidered in gold, silver or colored silks, and lined with pale ream, pink or sea-green satin, are much worn at cream, pink or sea-green satin, are much worn at all the fashionable summer resorts, and with these very large hats of fancy straw or braided rushes, garlanded with life-size orchids, tulips, poppies or roses. Black roses with deep yellow nens and bright green velvet leaves are very Panama straw; also large green gooseberries, small oranges, lemons, tomatoes, cherries, straw-berries, currants, hazel nuts, grapes, huge clus-ters of 1hododendrons, azaleas, in fact, many

fruits and every description of blossoming plan have teen imitated to adorn summer headgea for both day and evening wear.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget. A reasonable service of good deeds, Pure living, tenderness to human needs; Reverence and trust and prayer for light to se The Master's footprints in our daily ways, And the calm beauty of an ordered life Whose very breathing is unworded praise."

"The key to the interpretation of the Divin message is found in the word Now. There is no past in the Divine Mind—no future in the Divine onomy. To each one thing is forbidden,—disdience to the Divine Will. Death ensues in the soul when it is no longer desirous of union with the Divine Will. But to desire ardently that which God wills, and to give one's self even to death, to fulfil God's will,—is life. For 'he who will find his life shall lose it,' which means that he who seeks his own, in opposition to the Divine Will, shall perish. 'And he who loseth his life shall find it,' which means that he who giveth bimself to the death to fulfil the Divine Will shall have—nay, already hath—eternal life."

The stress and storm of life fade away very largely before the power of simple love and good will, which is the key to all situations and the solution of all problems How shall I seem to love my people? asked a French king of his confessor. " My son, you must love them," was the reply. When there is genuineness one does not need to engage in the elaborate and arduous labor of counterfeiting qualities and manufacturing appearances, and it is really easier-to say nothing of its being a some what more dignified process—to be what one wishes the world to regard him, than it is to endeavor to merely produce the effect

Dr. Holmes had a bit of counsel for those who went to sea, that they should not waste any energy in asking how they looked from the shore, and the suggestion is not an infelicitous one in its general application to life. It is quite enough for one to keep his feet, as best he may, set on the upward and onward way, without concerning himself too much as to the effect of his figure in the landscape. The energy that goes to vards attitudinizing is always wasted, while that which expends itself on the legitimate fulfilment of tasks contributes something of real importance to life.

And so-any significance of achievement seems to be exactly conditioned by the degree of energy involved-the finer the en ergy, the more potent the achievement. It would seem as if all the noble order of success hinged on two conditions,-the initial one of generating sufficient energy, and the second that of applying it worthily.

The present age is characterized as that in which new forms of force appear,-in both the physical and the spiritual realms of life. What a marvel is the new chemical force thermite, of which the first demonstration in America was made only last May, by the Columbia University Chemical Society in New York. Here is a new force that dissolves iron and stone. An extremely interesting account of this new energy appeared in the New York Herald for July 13, in which the writer vivines the subject by saying of thermite:

"Under its awful lightning blaze granite flows like water and big steel rails are welded in the twinkling of an eye. . . . The interior of Mount Pelee, whose flery blast destroyed St. Pierre in a moment and crumbled its buildings into dust, would be cool compared with this temperature of 5400°. It would melt the White Mountains into rivers of liquid fire. Nothing could withstand its consuming power. . . And what makes this stupendous force? The answer seems incredible as the claims for the force itself. It is produced by simply putting match to a mixture of aluminum filings and oxide of chronium, both metallic, and yet, as by magic, a mighty force is instantly created.'

The writer describes the discovery and processes at some length, and adds: "Such are the wonders of chemistry suggesting Emerson's claim, 'Thought sets men free.' By a In prayer we own Thee, Father, at our side, simple process—flame applied to meial filings— prison bars melt and vaulted dungeons flow like

The article closes with this wonderful

paragraph: "By chemistry the pale-faced modern Fanst working in his laboratory, makes metals out of ciay and many marvelous combinations. What they will do when skillfully proportioned and exposed to heat, the story related gives a hint,—accounting, as it were, for the forces at work in space, creating heat and electricity, making suns with indescribable fury, colliding with peaceful planets, mixing their metals in a second of time,—and new worlds seem to leap into vision cyclones of flame, making Pelee a cold-storage vault by comparision. All this seems simple enough as explained by modern chemistry, giving men unlimited power, making them gods, as it were, to first master themselves and then the

This description of the new force, whose intensity is almost beyond realization, is not less sublime than is the energy described; and it lends itself, with perfect rhythm of correspondence, to analysis on the out ballast. side of the spiritual forces of life. "Cast thyself into the will of God and thou shalt come as God" is one of the most illuminating of the mystic truths. The "will of God" is the supreme potency, the very highest degree of energy, in the spiritual highest degree of energy, in the spiritual realm, which is the realm of cause, while the outer world is the realm of effects. Now to end. The roadway is seventy feet above the outer world is the realm of effects. Now if one may so ally himself to the divine will as to share in its all-conquering power, he now and here, just in proportion to the degree to which he can identify his entire trend of desire and purpose with this Infinite will. This energy is fairly typified in the physical world by the stupendous new force called thermite, and it is as resistless as that attraction which holds the stars in their courses and the universe in their solar

The Brunswick, Boston.

Gems of Thought.

....Enjoying each other's good is heaven begun Lucy C. Smith.Intercessory prayer might be defined as

... Try to make an instantaneous act of cou

....Try to make an instantaneous act or conformity to God's Will, at everything which vexes you.—Edward B. Pusey.
....Knowledge is a call to action; an insight unto the way of perfection is a call to perfection. -J. H. Newman.

If you tell the truth, you have infinite power supporting you; but if not, you have infinite power against you.-Charles George Gordon. .. The sins by which God's Spirit is ordinarily

grieved are the sins of small things—laxities in keeping the temper, slight neglects of duty, sharpness of dealing.—Horace Bushnell. The labor of the baking was the hardest part of the sacrifice of her hospita part of the sacrifice of her hospitality. To many it is easy to give what they have, but the offering of weariness and pain is never easy. They are indeed, a true salt to salt sacrifices withal.—

George Macdonald. You feel in some families as if you wereYou reel in some lamines as it you were living between the glasses of a microscope. Manner, accent, expression, all that goes to make up your "personality," all that you do or leave undone, is commented upon and found fault with .- H. Bowman.

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture.

A Fac-Simile of the One Printed on the Wrappers of

Dobbins' Electric Soap

The soap their mothers used to delight in praising. Dobbins' Electric is the same pure article it was when it was first made and cost up to 14 cents a bar. If your clothes do not last as long and look as white as they used to, it is because your laundress is using some of the cheap trash, loaded with rosin or other adulterants, that is sold as soap. Dobbins' is pure, and made of borax and the finest oils. It whitens the clothes, and preserves them. It is the greatest disinfectant in the world. Sold by all grocers.

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia.

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.Oh, thrice fools are we, who like new-born Lord's sweet hand square us, and hammer us and strike off the knots of pride, self-love and world-worship and infidelity, that he may make us stones and pillars in his father's house samuel Rutherford.

.. If the wish is wakened in our soul to be ever in His presence, let us go to Him this mo-ment and ask Him what to do, and how to feel, believing that He is more ready to hear than we to pray. He will give us realization of His love and convictions of duty. Let us follow those convictions implicitly; let us ask Him every day to teach us more and help us more; and we shall soon say, with Paul, "Thanks be unto God, for His unspeakable gift!"—William R. Huntington.

....Self-preoccupation, self-broodings, self-in terest, self-love,-these are the reasons why you go jarring against your fellows. Turn your eyes off yourself; look up, and out! There are men your brothers, and women, your sisters; they have needs that you can aid. Listen for their confidences; keep your heart wide open to their calls, and your hands alert for their service. Learn to give, and not to take: to drown your own hungry wants in the happiness of lending yourself to fulfil the interests of those nearest or dearest. Look up and out, from this narrow cabined self of yours, and you will jar no longer; you will fret no more, you will provoke no more; but you will, to your own glad surprise, find the secret of "the meekness and the gentleness of Jesus"; and the fruits of the Spirit will all bud and blossom from out of your life.-Henry Scott Holland.

Brilliants.

If we love God, we know what loving is, For love is God's, He sent it to the earth, Half human, half-divine, all glorious,— Ialf-human, half-divine, but wholly His; Not loving God, we know not love's true worth. We taste not the great gift He gave to us.

-Maurice Francis Egan. I will meet distress and pain I will greet e'en Death's dark reign, I will lay me in the grave Whom the strongest doth defend, Whom the highest counts His friend.

Cannot perish in the end. -Paul Gerhardt. How must the pilgrim's load be borne? With staggering limbs and look forlorn? His Guide chose all that load within;

There's need of everything but sin. So, trusting Him whose love He knows, Singing along the road he goes; And nightly of his burden makes

A pillow, till the morning breaks. Not always feel or taste Thee; and, 'tis well,

So, gladlier will the morn all mists dispe -John Keble Let all things seen and unseen. Their notes of gladness blend For Christ the Lord is risen,

Our Joy that hath no end. -St. John of Damascus, A. D. 760. O Love, who formedst me to wear The image of Thy Godhead here; Who soughtest me with tender care Through all my wanderings wild and drear; William Willia

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O Love! I give myself to Thee, Curious Facts.

 Side-saddles were first introduced in 1388. - Lifeboats were invented by Lionel Lakin, a London coach builder. -There is a demand for gutta percha six

hundred times greater than the supply.

—Accumulating snow upon the top of a balloon in England forced the aeronauts to throw -An admiral displays his flag at the main

truck, a vice admiral at the rear truck, a rear

admiral at the mizzen truck.

-The census of the sexes in Canada shows that there are: Single males, 1,747,842; females,

water. -Camel teams are now being used for the carriage and distribution of mining machinery on partakes of creative power and eternal life, the North Coolgardie goldfields, western Australia.

--- Among a band of revolutionists which recently fought with Turkish troops near Mona was a woman dressed as a man. She was killed in the fighting.

-Lightning statistics in the United States last year showed that nine-sixteenths of the persons struck recovered. Less than one-fourth were

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Etc., **Quickly Removed** And the Skin Made Beautiful.



PROOF POSITIVE June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin dis-eases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the hichest compli-ments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

June 23, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEW-ETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all. skin is smooth and not only at all.

June 21, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, ERERVALE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach
and my freekles are fading quite fast.

Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon recept of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Be
Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents atamps.

MME. A. RUPPERT, 6 E. 14th St., New York City.

LIVER PILLS.

RADWAY & CO., New York:

year Sirs-I have been sick for nearly years, and have been doctoring with of the most expert doctors of the ted States. I have been bathing and king hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., seemed everything failed to do me

After I saw your advertisement I ght I would try Radway's pills, and used nearly two boxes; been taking at bedtime and one after breakfast, and have done me more good than anything have ever used. My trouble has been the liver. My skin and eyes were all w; I had sleepy, drowsy, dizzy feelings; like a drunken man; pain right above mayel, like if it was bile on top of the My bowels were costive. My th and tongue sore most of the time. etite fair, but food would not digest, settle heavy on my stomach, and some mouthfuls of food came up again. I eat only light food that digests easily. se send "Book of Advice."

Respectfully. BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

Dadway's

and to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Mr. New York, for "Book of Advice."

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Poetry.

BALLAD OF THE FALLEN. there were that went forth to battle,

never returned to their sisters or brothers: never returned to friends, wives or to weethearts, never to children, to fathers or mothers

as be glad, indeed, that so many e come home to their loved-come home-but

Let us drop a sad tear when we also remember boys that went forth,-but will never come back. All had high hopes when they answered the sum-

And they went to the "Front" with a faith that was splendid; Never knew-never dreamed-of the fate that was waiting

Each one when he faced the foe,-never those Let us be glad, indeed, that so many ne home to their loved-come home-but

Let us drop a sad tear when we also remember The brave boys that went forth,-but will never

Ah! Mighty is war, and merciless—cruel— War hath no pity for those that are in it; When the battle is on, one moment you may be Life's king,—but a slave in Death's grasp the

So it was, indeed, with our heroes in battle. They that bleeding went down to the hot dust, h, while we are glad for those that have not

Let us weep for the boys that will never come

Fame's Temple the name of each hero is The dead and the living-in lines fadeless for-And the living,-they live to recount the grand

But the dead,—they speak only in their deathless endeavor. Oh, is it not so-not so-with the fallen?

In their silence they speak, lo! as martyrs! While we are glad for those that have not fallen.

Let us weep for the boys that will never come GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY.

IN THE EVENING HUSH.

What witchery dwells in the evening gloam When the fires burn low and the shadows roam litting ghosts where the dim light falls In flickering shapes on the dusky walls? What spirits come when the heart goes back, And moves again o'er the darkened track— That walk with me through the long ago In the evening hush when the lights are low

What shadows over the dim room creep To silent mourn or to pause and weep And place a wreath on some crumbled tomb Half lost in the dust of the ancient gloom? Forgotten shapes that in silence come When the ears are dulled and the lips are dumb d only the dream tides ebb and flo In the evening hush when the lights are low

Gray spectres out of the vanished Past stealing forth; and all flying fast, The mystic ones from the Future greet clasp white hands as the winding sheet lls, quick flooding the haunted room With the scent of a long dead rose's bloom; Memory's visions come and go, In the evening hush when the lights are low!

Alt: Always thus in the eerie time xt night and day, I can hear the chime in the clock of Fate on either hand the curtained Past and the unknown dreamed about, but never seen; I hark to both as I sit between, the white ones mingling come and go

In the evening hush when the lights are low! are ghosts of dreams that I dreamed Hope her shimmering bright searf flung

ewelled, streaming adown the sky.
Love's bright chariots thundered by dreams they were; but the brightest nov ey of the palest and care-lined brow the ghosts of the old days come and go evening hush when the lights are low?

relight dies and the night is here; ekering shadows disappear on again in the far-off land eckon me with a spectral hand. ell! not long till I, too, shall be

nt one of the company, haunt the gloom and the firelight's glov ning hush when the lights are low well O. Reese, in San Francisco Bulletin.

Lord! along this earthly way Thou Thy pilgrim greetest; To Thy thankful child each day, Thou Thy love repeatest; weep no more, Thou dost teach this song to soar, Thou dost all the sweetness pour When my life is sweetest. -Thomas H. Gill.

He started with: "O Dora please-She did not stop to listen He meant to flop down on his knees,

But she hopped up on his'n. -Philadelphia Press.

les Manicure and Complexion Soap. SEE THAT PANEL OF PUMICE.



Miscellaneous.

His Lady of Dreams.

She came suddenly into his sight, dispelling his brown study and interrupting his pipe. She stood beyond the table, beside the door, tall and slight, in a white gown that clung to her arms and shoulders and rounded waist, and swept about her feet in heavy folds. A cross swung from her neet her allows of the said shoulders and shoulders are should be shoulders and shoulders and shoulders are should be shou from her neck by a long silver chain, and she wore a broad-brimmed hat with a gauzy white veil, so her face was in shadow. She leaned slightly toward Ashe as he clutched the arms of is big chair and sat forward in amazeme "I am the Princess Constantia Gregorius,"

she said gently.
"Of—of Russia?" he asked stupidly, trying to fan away the haze of tobacco smoke.
"There are other lands," she said indifferently. And not so far away."

"Great Cæsar!" he breathed, bewildered, and his pipe dropped from his astonished fingers. With the feeling that it was the only bond between him and rationality, he stooped to pick it is and as he was he struck his head sharply. up, and as he rose he struck his head sharply against the corner of the library table. Dizzy from the blow, he staggered to his feet and looked towards the door. She was gone, as mysteriously as she had come. He rushed blindly around the table and across the room, stumbin over easy chairs and footstools, and sending a re-volving bookcase spinning round. The hall was brilliant after the smoky library, and it was also empty. No trailing gowns had turned up the edges of the rugs, nor could he hear any hurrying steps on the polished stairs. He blinked at the sun pouring red and purple through the painted window for a moment, and then turned back and sat down on the nearest chair. Good heavens! what a dream! Who was she? What was her motive in appearing and announcing herself in that royal way? And he hadn't seen her face! Well, if it was as pretty as her figure, -oh, con found his head! and he was still feeling of it gingerly, too dazed to think of more than one thing at a time, when he heard his friend's cheerful whistle in the hall.

"Well, old chap," said Thurston, coming in. "Phew! but that pipe of yours is a fright! If we don't air this room before the mater gets into it, your goose is cooked!" Why, what will she do?" cried the other, un-

certainly. "You'll never get another bid for Sunday," said the first, throwing open one of the windows.

Gee! I didn't realize how rank Cissie is getting. Retire her, Billy, and get another. But say, what's the matter, old man? I left you con posing a sonnet and going to sleep over it. What's wrong?"

Ashe looked down at his maligned pipe, and then up at his friend. Say, do you suppose she thought it was rank?" he asked.

"The mater?" said Thurston, puzzled. "She hasn't been here already, has she?" If so, we'd better go back tonight. Did she wake you up?"

of pain. His friend looked at him for a moment curiously, and then aimed a heavy leather cushion from the nearest Morris chair at him.
"Wake up, you idiot!" he said. "This is no sleeping car." The idiot parried the cushion. "Dick, has your sister a friend visiting her?"

he inquired.
"No," said the other. "Well, there was one in here, any way," pur-

sued Ashe. "One what!" demanded Thurston. "One princess," said the other. His host surveyed him in silence for a moment. 'Ashe, you're crazy!" he said at last. "Come

Mr. Wilmerding Ashe was making for himself a rather neat reputation with readers of current magazines as a writer of clever little occasional verses. Among his friends at his clubs he was considered a good fellow, and they chose to assume that somewhere he kept hidden away the person who wrote his verses for him. His mother's friends approved of him because he paid his calls, and he was chiefly famous with the young ladies of his rather general acquaintance, as a master of the arts of Welsh rarebitry and badinage. But no one was prepared for the almost Oriental beauty and mysticism of his latest verses, which appeared in one of the best of the monthly periodicals under the name of "My Lady of the Realm of Dreams," and which would have done credit to a much more ambitious poet than Billy Ashe. Ashe himself thought rather well of them; he felt that it in some way com-pensated for the very nasty knock on the head that the Lady had been the means of giving him, and that he had turned a most perplexing dream to very good account. It was better than taking it to the Society of Psychical Research, which he had thought of doing in the vividness of but six months without any dulled his keen conviction of its psychic value. Meanwhile, a comfortable check from the magazine had seemed to take the thing out of the province of psychle research.

Ashe was a modest man, but not too much so to find a little lionizing quite to his taste, and he went to afternoon teas and cotillions with a feeling that tomorrow would be some one else's day, and he must gather his roses while he might. So he entered Mrs. Foster's long drawing-room prepared to smile as he listened to his verses mismoted by fair flatterers; he retained that serene ttitude of mind while he shook hands with Mrs. Foster, and not one minute longer. For beyon Mrs. Foster, and standing just outside the ring of light from a tall lamp, was the Lady of his phira" he announced. dreams, with her white gown that clung to her shoulders and round waist, and flared with heavy folds at her feet. This time she wore a fan on the long silver chain around her neck, and she had no hat nor veil, so Ashe could see that she was egarding him with the frankest interest from a pair of most attractive brown eyes. He flushed with surprise, and his remarks to Mrs. Foster died on his lips. She was not a dream, then, his princess! A sudden recollection of the check from the "Hundred Years" made him warm, and as a corollary came the realization of his narrow escape from the Society of Psychic Research-

Meanwhile Mrs. Foster was saying graciously, So good of you to come, Mr. Ashe, and not to forget your old friends, now you are such a celel rity. And to reward you, I am going to intro-duce you to a very dear young friend of mine, Miss Gregory, who admires your poems so much."
And Ashe found himself before his princess, while Mrs. Foster went on fluently, "Co my dear, this is Mr. Ashe," and turned to greet another guest. All remnants of his self-pos session vanished at the sound of the names, and Interrupting Miss Gregory's polite expressions of delight at making his acquaintance, Ashe asked

"Are you a princess?" She opened her brown eyes wider and looked at Do-do you believe in telepathy and astral

podies?" he went on after a moment's pause 'Or are you only a dream?"
"Dear me!" said the girl. "Mrs. Foster said you were so nice, and not startling-that no one would know that you were a poet or anything else at all awe-inspiring, and here you have

called me three alarming names in as many minutes. Is this poetic license, Mr. Ashe?" " Did you really mind Cissy Loftus?" he asked anxiously. "You see, she's my favorite pipe, but she's rather old, and I'm afraid she's a little too strong to be pleasant to strangers. But I didn't expect you, you know, when you came in

The girl's face was gravely puzzled, but her eyes looked amused. "I'm afraid Mrs. Foster has a mistaken idea of you," she said with a shake of her head. "Where do you live?" inquired Ashe. "When

you are not in a dream, you know—when you are not in the Thurstons' library?" "Well," said Miss Gregory, "I am relieved. I am glad to find that I can at last take an intelligent interest in the conversation. The Thurs-

tons' library—isn't it a fascinating place?" "You weren't in it long enough to find out," objected Ashe. "And do you think it was quite wind of you to make me bump my head?"
"Long enough! I've spent hours in the
Thurstons' library." said the girl in mock indig-

nation. "And I never made you bump your Well, perhaps not consciously," admitted Gregory looked at him with a smile beginning to how at the corners of her mouth.

"You are certainly casting a spell over me," the said. "Really, Mr. Ashe, I don't know what said. Hearly, Mr. Asile, I don't allow what you mean.—I'm sure I never had anything to do with your bumping your head, but I'm not sure that it wouldn't do it good.

"Cruel!" said Asile. "Well, since you won't don't have been accorded.

admit it, let's begin again. I am very glad to meet you, Miss Gregory. Mrs. Foster is too good o me. Do you know, your face is very familiar,— haven't I met you before?"

"Mrs. Foster has been kind to me, too," returned Miss Gregory prettily. "No, Mr. Ashe, I'm sure that I should not have forgotten it if we had met before. My home is not in New York, and I am not here very much. But I have heard of you often, from Mrs. Foster, and the Thurstons in Morristown, and, of course, I have read your

How time must clamor at your doors to be killed!" said Ashe.
"Ah, now you are unkind to your little brainchildren!" reproached the girl.

"You have been sufficiently overkind to even up accounts in mentioning them at all," returned Ashe. "There, you see I can do the proper; now, for heaven's sake, Miss Gregory, tell me if I dreamed of you, or saw you, that day at Dick Thurston's?" The girl drew back. "I don't understand you," she said, a little haughtily, and then she smiled at his crestfallen

"It can't be possible!" insisted Ashe. "The Princess Constantia Gregorius—and I was ass enough to ask of what! Don't you know, Miss

Gregory—didn't you realize that you are my 'Lady of Dreams'?"
"1?" said Miss Gregory—"I your Lady of—oh,
Mr. Ashe! Remember that I'm not a resident not to the manor born, as it were. I'm just a country cousin from Binghamton. Do you think it's nice to make fun of me? Constantia Gregorius, indeed! " She laughed out, a merry little

laugh.
"'She comes from a land nor near nor far," said Ashe, guilty of the banality of quoting his own verses. Miss Gregory surveyed him with

"This is too fine a frenzy for me," she announced. "Aren't you hungry, Mr. Ashe? Shan't we go and have something to eat?" Ashe followed her mechanically. Don't you sometimes wear a cross on that

chain," he asked. "Sometimes," she answered, with lifted eye-

"Weren't you in Morristown at the Thurstons'

ally at the Thurstons'," she returned.
"Then you did walk into the library one Sunday afternoon and tell me you were the Princess Constantia Gregorius," he said positively. " Mr. Ashe!" she said reprovingly.

"Have you a twin sister?" asked Ashe des-

perately.
"I am all the daughters of my father's house," "No, I just dreamed it," said the owner of the pipe, and began to feel of his bump with a frown gave him his chocolate. "Don't you remember the painful taking off of

Sapphira?" he inquired sternly.

Miss Gregory counted on her fingers. "A princess, Constantia Gregorius, an astral body— let me see! a dream, and now a liar!" she said. Oh, fle, Mr. Ashe! "I have \$50 that belongs to you," said Ashe

rrelevantly. "I beg your pardon?" said the girl blankly.
"By rights," asservated Ashe, with a nod. Half of what I got for that poem, you know. I calculate that my thought and labor are good for half, but you furnished the idea, you see." Miss Gregory sat down on the nearest chair and laughed aloud. Ashe sipped his chocolate meditatively and watched her. "For a poet," she said at last, "you are most

unexpectedly practical." When I've offered to share my income with a comparative stranger—a chimerical, elusive dream-lady at that?" he asked, raising his eye-

"I'm not sure about chimeras, but I think they were monsters of some kind," said the girl, "And your income is too small to be alluring. Mr. Ashe. If you don't wish any more of that chocol won't you have something cold? No. Well. then come back to Mrs. Foster. I'm afraid you'll be borrowing money of me next, to say nothing of the way in which you are straining your poetic fancy to find flattering names for me." She took his cup and turned away. Before he could follow he was seized upon and carried off in triumph by some fair admirers, and a quick glance back showed him that a fortunate elderly gentleman self to the inevitable, and did not see her again until just as he was leaving. He had looked for her to say good-bye, but in vain, and Mrs. Foster did not know where she had hidden herself, so he was starting off, disappointed, but resolved further developments, waking or sleeping, had not to let the thing drop, when her voice stopped

him with his hand on the door.
"Au revoir, Mr. Ashe," she said, leaning toward him from the lowest step of the stairway 'Thank you," he responded heartily. And

very soon, most fair lady of the realm of my "That is really a lovely thing, Mr. Ashe," she said, "and I am very proud to think that you think that I had any part in it."

"But didn't you?" he demanded. Do I believe in telepathy?" she asked mockingly. "Am I an astral body, or a bad dream?" He shook his high hat threateningly at her.

"The truth is not in you, Mademoiselle 'Hear the lion growl!" she retorted, with a saucy nod, and turned to go upstairs. He took a

step toward her.
"Miss Gregory!" he said imploringly, "Seriously, now?" she looked at him over her shoul-

der with dancing eyes.
"Do you know, until today, I always supposed it was Dick Thurston that I woke up that after-noon," she said confidentially, and ran lightly upstairs.-Susan Sayer Yarmouth, in N. Y Evening Post.

Pouth's Department.

THE TINY FEET.

[Whosoever therefor shall humble himself as this little child, the same is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven.—St. Matthew, xviii, 4.] Would you know who they are, the tiny feet Who tread life's path each day, Teaching us lessons of love and truth.

In their beautiful, childish way? Would you follow their prints in the sands of life And, like them, be gentle and mild? Then join in their pleasures innocent

And become as a little child. For no one has all the joys of life Till they little children kno And those whom little children love Can truthfully tell you so.

And oh! the pleasures in store for those Who have gained their love afar; For the master will stand to welcome then At the "Beautiful Gates Ajar."

For of such is the kingdom of heaven," he said, Free from malice, envy and sin And unless ye become as a little child Ye can never enter in.

Faith's Live Doll.

Faith Endicott was in a bad mood one day. She shook Lilian Bell until her porcelain eyes rattled and her golden curls stood up in fright.
"Why, faith!" cried her mother, "what is the matter with my little girl? What has poor Dolly

done to be treated so?"
"She is so dead," wailed Faith, dropping her doll, and running to her place of refuge, her mother's iap. "I'm tired of deaded things. I

ant something 'live to play with."

But poor Lilian Bell is not to blame becau she is not alive," said her mother, kissing Faith's tear-wet face. "And my little girl must not make the doll suffer for her own bad feelings." "I know it," sobbed Faith. "I'm sorry I shook her; but I do want something warm and wiggly to play with. I'm so lonesome. I wish we had a

dear little baby. Il, perhaps not consciously," admitted "You are all the baby I want," laughed her "but it was under your spell." Miss mother "What would I do with another?" [\$1,000, small.]

" Love it just as you do me," answered Faith, food is the dream of Professor Berthelot. As eagerly. "Why don't God send us one? I've asked him lots of times."

"He does not think it best," said ner momer, gently, sighing as she thought of the troop of boys and girls who shared the home nest with Faith and were now at school. "He may think we have enough."

"I fink he has sent one," cried Faith, her eyes shinted big and solemn through her tears. "I

shining big and solemn through her tears. "I really fink God sent one and the angels took it to the wrong house; for they brought Mrs. Ford the sweetest baby girl the other night. I know it 'longs to us. Don't you fink she would let us have it if you 'splained it to her?''

"I am afraid not," said her mother, smiling.
"Mrs. Ford loves her baby too much to give it up. My little girl must stop fretting, and be content with what God gives her."

tent with what God gives her."

"O me! O me!" wailed Faith. "I do want omething 'live to play with."
"There are the kittens," said her mother.
And very much alive were the kittens just then.

They rolled over the floor, a tangled snarl of writhing black bodies, kicking, seratching paws, biting, spitting mouths and thrashing tails. Faith's sobs ceased, as she stared at them in mother's lap, and bore down upon them "Teddy Roosevelt! William McKinley!" she cried, "I'm 'stonished, I'm much 'stounded, I'm 'sturbed to see christian cats fight like this!" In some deft way, known only to herself, Faith

intangled the snarl, and marched out of the room with Teddy Roosevelt kicking and struggling stove, from which he glared with yellow, flery eyes, growling and spitting. For some time no more was heard from Faith. Fearing mischief, her mother went to see what she was doing. There sat the little girl in her

rocking-chair, her happy face bent tenderly over Teddy Roosevelt, who lay contentedly in her lap. A long white dress, the property of the despised Lilian Bell, was on the kitten. His black paws stuck out of the lace-frilled sleeves, and a pink bonnet was tied on his head. A long-stemmed yourd made a nice nursing bottle.

There were no more complaints from Faith She had something "warm and wiggly" to play with. Teddy Roosevelt seemed to enjoy it, too,

and let her dress and undress him a dozen times a day, even riding in her doll's carriage or lying for hours tucked into Lilian Bell's bed. But William McKinley rebelled. He was made of sterner stuff. He kicked against Faith's attempt to turn him into a doll, and left long red scratches on her hands and face. If she got him dressed, he tumbled all over the floor, tangled up last September?" he pursued.
"Yes, I was in Morristown, but only occasion-in the long dress, a fierce, ugly little rebel. Once he got out of the house and flew over the fields like a black comet, his tail as big as two and the pink bonnet on his head. Faith ran after him crying, but she could not catch him. When, after many hours, he came growling back, the pretty bonnet was a sad wreck, torn and dirty.

Faith gave up all efforts to convert William McKinley into a doll, but had many happy times with Teddy Roosevelt.-Sarah E. Ober, in the

Lost His Temper.

An English sparrow, on a search for a new ome, lighted, in the course of his travels, upon the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which graces the big triangle at Park row's junction with Nassau street.

The metal Franklin, as everybody knows, sports a tie wig, which swells out over the ears; and in the consequent crevice the homeless sparrow fancied he had discovered an ideal place for a nest.

He proceeded to experiment. Darting down to the street, he captured a tiny bit of shoved it into the opening between Mr. Franklin's wig and left auricular.

The rag failed to catch on the smooth metal, and slipped out. It was seized by the little home-builder, and shoved back again. Several other English sparrows gathered around the statue's shoulders, and began to guy the first. He paid no attention to them, and by actual ount dragged the obstinate rag back into the

crevice tifteen times. The second that it left his beak it slid out again. Suddenly the temper of the much-suffering spar-row exploded. He sailed into his tormentors with the energy of a cyclone, and in three minutes the entire crew was whipped most beauti-

Then, smoothing its ruffled feathers, the visitor seated himself upon Mr. Franklin's august head, and calmly surveyed the scene of battle.—Commercial Advertiser.

Dick, the Honest Kitten. One day, when the cook was at work in the dining-room, Dick came running in from the kitchen, and took hold of her dress with his teeth was at play, and so shook him off. But he took hold again, and pulled with all his might toward the kitchen. Then, as she would not go with him, he ran back, and the next moment the cook eard a great noise; and when she reached kitchen door she saw two big cats on the table, pulling the beefsteak out of the window behind it. Little Dick, with his pretty red bow on his neck, was up on the table, too, his claws and teeth so occupied with the thieving cats that they were glad to drop the steak and run, even before

Hotes and Queries.

STATUE OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE ANDES. "Church Member": The monument of Our Saviour, which is to be erected in the Cordilleras of the Andes, is now nearly completed. The idea originated with Bishop Benavente of Cuyo, and subscriptions have flowed in rapidly. The statue is five feet five inches and the pedestal nine feet three irches in height, and the cross held by Our Saviour is seven feet seven inches long. statue, which will weigh about five tons, will be placed in a commanding position with an impos-

ing background of mountains.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY BRIDGE.-"R. W. C.": viaduct that carries the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad across the valley of the Des Moines river at a height of 185 feet above the river is 2658 feet long. Most of the spans are seventy-five feet in length, and four lines of plate girders support the two tracks. The viaduct terminal of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Richmond, Va., is 31 miles long. The highest viaduct at the crossing of the Kinzua creek by the Eric Railroad is 301 and its length is 2053 feet. The longest span of any simple truss is that over the Ohio river at Louisville—namely, 5464 feet. The Delaware river bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Philadelphia has a span of 533 feet and contains 2094 tons of steel. The channel span of the cantilever bridge over the Mississippi at Mem measures 790½ feet between supports, and is the longest of its class in America. The Wabash system is now building such a bridge at Pittsburg, whose span is to be 812 feet. The channel span of the cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec is to have the unprecedented length of 1800 feet. This is one hundred feet longer than the span of the Firth of Forth cantilever bridge and two hundred feet longer than the span of the Brooklyn suspension bridge. The towers are to be 360 feet above high tide. It will accommodate a double-track railway, two will accommodate a double-track railway, we electric railroad tracks and highways. The Boooklyn suspension bridge—1595‡ feet long—is still the largest suspension bridge in the world. The new East River bridge has a span of 1600 feet, and its capacity is far er than that of the Brooklyn bridge of its four cables has a safe strength of over ten million pounds in tension. The Washington bridge over the Harlem river consists of two spans of 510 feet in the clear. The Roebling sustemporarily predisposed by exposure to ension bridge at Niagara was replaced in 1897 by a spandrel-braced, two-hinged, steel arch of 550 on the upper deck and a highway below. The ant growth. At times there may under feet span. It accommodates the railway tracks second Niagara bridge replaced the Clifton suspension bridge in 1898, and as its span is 840 feet, of the disease. There have been several it is the largest arch of any type in the world. In such groups of cases at schools during the 1901 the Pennsylvania Railroad built a stone bridge consisting of forty-eight segmental arches of seventy feet span over the Susquehanna river.

odates four tracks and cost about

\$1,000,000, but the cost of maintaining it is very

long ago as 1864 this chemist exactly imitated the natural fats by means of glycerine and acid, themselves produced synthetically, and sugar has been since produced in the laboratory by similar combinations. The third broad division of foodtuffs, the albumenoids, thus far has eluded the stuffs, the albumenoids, thus far has ejuded the chemical builder. These substances are more complex and more liable to spoil, but it cannot be doubted that they will be produced by synthesis within a short time. Great changes in agriulture have been wrought already by chemistry. Chemical substitutes have crowded madder out of cultivation in the south of France, indigo in the West Indies and vanills elsewhere in the tropics, and camphor and many other products are created by synthesis. But it is an illusion to suppose e's dinner will ever be carried in the waist coat pocket as a small pill box of tablets. The body burns daily from 250 to three hundred grammes of carbon and eliminates from fifteen to twenty grammes of nitrogen, and a certain bulk or weight of food will continue to be indispensable, even in the good time when the factory shall feed us and the earth's surface shall be converted into Historical.

—The name "New Jersey" was given in com-pliment to Carteret, formerly governor of the island of Jersey in the English channel.

—The population of the city of New York in 1880 was 5,082,871, and seven of its cities had a population of over fifty thousand cach. The smallest of these, Syracuse, which was but a village in 1825, had about the same population in 1880 as the whole colony had 150 years ago.

-The New England colonies, formed from the Company's grant, were at first seven: Flymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, Providence, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Plymouth was afterward united with Massachusetts Bay, New Haven with Connecticut and Providence with Rhode Island. There were thus finally four New England colon es: Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Con necticut and Rhode Island.

-Negro slavery is first mentioned in Virginia, in 1619, when a Dutch man-of-war exchanged some negro slaves for provisions. Negroes were soon held as slaves in all the colonies, though they increased most rapidly in the warmer Southern colonies. A wise government would have forbidden slavery in the colonies; the King of England not only did not forbid it, but becam to allow the colonies to forbid it. Thus the Southern colonies came to believe that slavery and slave labor were absolutely necessary to

Popular Science.

-Aluminum tubing for scientific instruments. is made so fine that one thousand feet weighs

only one pound. generally supposed, only six per cent. of the energy of the current being converted into light. A sixteen-candle-power lamp, fed by a current of A sixteen-candle-power lamp, fed by a current of one hundred volts, has heated ten ounces of water to boiling point in an hour, and fires celluloid in and 40-inch bust measure.

five minutes. A new lifeboat from Scotland is inflated automatically on being plunged into the water. A perforated metal case holds materials for gena periorated metal case nodes materials for generating gas, together with a spiral spring held under tension by a strip of paper; and as the paper becomes wetit tears, releasing the spring, and this causes the mixing of the chemicals and the beginning of the gas-making.

—The rice-like seeds produced this year on

ooo plants in Midnapore, India, are being examined with interest. These plants rarely flower, and the appearance of flowers and fruit seem to mark some peculiar climatic conditions, which are locally believed to herald the approach of famine. How to make the plants yield these edible seeds in famine years is now the problem —With money they earned themselves two prothers, Jung-John and Jung-Fine, Chinese,

have paid for a course of instruction in the my of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. They presented themselves for enrollment in the class formed Feb. 3, and since then have applied them-selves diligently to their studies, making rapid

Pneumonia in Street Dust.

It may seem needlessly alarming to class pneumonia among the possibly communicable diseases, but the present situation with regard to this affection is sufficiently serious to justify considerable alarm. Professor regard to this affection is sufficiently serious to justify considerable alarm. Professor material 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 34 Osler, one of our most distinguished American medical authorities, said of the disease lilustrated.

"The most widespread and fatal of all and 40 inch bust measure. acute diseases, pneumonia, is now 'The captain of the Men of Death,' to use the phrase applied by John Bunyan to con-

sumption. This declaration is called forth by the recent mortality statistics of our large cities. While other diseases cause every year a decreasing mortality in proportion to the population, the death rate from pneumonia is on the increase. The death rate from consumption is notably less than it was a decade ago; that from pneumonia is alarmingly greater. This increase in fatality has come just during the period when the better sanitation of our cities has seen a material reduction in the general mortality of even

crowded centres. During this last quarter of a century the average age at time of death in this country has increased from about thirty-one years to over thirty-five years. The three most important causes of death remain-pneumonia heart disease and consumption. While the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis has been notably decreased, and the expectation of life after the development of heart disease has become much more favorable, the fatality of pneumonia is ever on the in-The incidence of pneumonia is directly in proportion to the density of population; and as the trend of our modern life is to gather people more and more in crowded urban centres, the outlook is discouraging.

It is often assumed that pneumonia is almost exclusively; a disease of the cold weather. It is the custom to associate it with the catching of cold. The main basis for this is the fact that the affection is usually ushered in by a chill. Pneumonia is, however, a disease of any season of the year when the conditions of its development are fulfilled. These conditions are not exactly known, but are commonly bound up with the bringing together of many people in more or less confined spaces.

The history of a case of pneumonia usually includes the presence of the patient in a crowded hall, theatre, church or some numerous assembly within a few days be-The fore the development of the affection. germs of the disease evidently get into the air and are taken up by the respiratory mucous membranes under such circumstances. In normally healthy individuals they fail to develop, but in those who are run down temporarily predisposed by exposure to cold air when fatigued or when hungry, the germs find a favorable soil for luxuriwinter just past; one of them only a few weeks ago in which even the question of possible contagion has not been entirely settled. There has been no doubt in the minds of hospital physicians who have seen CHEMICAL FOOD .- "Questioner": Chemical groups of cases occur in wards that con- MAN, Boston, Mass.

tagion is at times an important factor in the

spread of the disease. The gleam of hope in the prospect of amelioration of the present conditions with regard to pneumonia is to be found in reliance on sanitary precautions to lessen opportunities for the distribution of the specific germ of the disease. These must ncern themselves especially with dust and its dangers. Greater care will have to be insisted on with regard to the careful cleaning of rooms in which crowds of people col-

> Home Dressmaking Hints by May Manton.



4179 Girls Frock, 4 to 12 yrs.

4174 Monte Carlo Coat 32 to 40 bust.

Girl's Frock. 4179. To be Made With High or Low Neck. Long or Short Sleeves, and With or Without the Body Lining. The waist is made over a plain fitted lining that closes with it at the centre back, and which is cut high and faced when the yoke is desired. The waist itself is gathered at upper and lower edges, and arranged over the lining, the shaped bertha finishing the neck. The short sleeves are puffed and held by bands but the long sleeves are in bishop style. The skirt is simply straight and gathered, the lower edge being

finished with a wide hen finished with a wide hem.

To cut this frock for a girl of 8 years of age, 4g yards of material 27 inches wide, 3g yards 32 inches wide, or 2g yards 44 inches wide will be required, with g yard of all-over embroidery for bertha, 4 yards of edging, and 4 yard of insertion to trim as illustrated The pattern, 4179, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age

Woman's Monte Carlo Coat. 4174.

Woman's Monte Carlo Coat. 4174.

The coat is semi-fitted and includes shoulder, under-arm and centre-back seams, that give a curve which is exceedingly becoming. The sleeves are in bell shape and are opened at the back for a few inches from the edge. The neck is finished with a narrow-shaped collar that crosses at the centre front and to which are attached the double, flat cape collars, that flare apart at the centre back. Over the seams and edges are applied straps of the ma and the coat is closed by means of buttons and but the straps can be omitted and the edges simply stitched and the closing can be made invisibly by "eans of a fly, if preferred.

To cut this coat in the medium size, 64 yards of ma."

terial 21 inches wide, 64 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 44 inches wide, or 25 yards 50 inches wide will be re



178 Slot Seam Shirt aist, 32 to 49 bust.

Dress, 2 to 8 yrs. Woman's "Slot-Seam" Shirt Waist. 4178. To be Made With Long or Elbow Sleeves and With or

Without the Fitted Lining.

The lining is smoothly fitted with single bust darts, shoulder, under-arm and centre-back seams, and ex-tends to the waistline only. The waist consists of fronts and back, which are stitched in tucks. that are inverted to form the so-called "slot-seams," and is finished with a regulation box plait at the centre front, through which buttonholes are worked. The elbow sleeves are tucked to match and are finished

The pattern, 4178, is cut in sizes for a ?2, 34, 36, 38

Child's French Cont. 4125. The coat has a fitted body joined to the circular

collar at the neck which is cut low in front. The sleeves are comfortably full and in bishor belt is of the material, trimmed to match the coat and is arranged over the seam.

To cut this coat for a child of 4 years of age 4 yards of material 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches

yards 44 inches wide or 21 yards 54 inches wide will be

skirt. The body is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams and is finished with a big roll-over



4177 Girls Apron, 4176 Lounging Robe, 6 to 14 vrs. Woman's Lounging Robe. 4176.

To be Made With High or Low Neck Long or Elbow The robe is simply made with a smooth fitting yoke, that can be cut high or square neck, to which the full front and the Watteau-like back are attached. The back is gathered and hangs loose, and the under-arm gores curve gracefully to the figure. The front is gathered to the yoke and closes invisibly at the left side. The elbow sleeves are gathered at the lower edges, and are finished with graduated frills, but the long sleeves are in bishop style with straight, narrow

To cut this robe in the medium size 10½ yards of ma-terial 27 inches wide, 10 yards 32 inches wide, or 5½ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ½ yards of embroidery and 12 yards of insertion and 22 yards of embrondery and 19 yards of insertion and 29 yards of narrow edging to trim as illustrated; or 1 yard of tucking, 2 yards of embroidery and 3 yards of insertion when large high neck and long sleeves are de-

The pattern, 4176, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Girl's Apron. 4177. The body portion is cut to form a square neck at

both back and front, and tapers gracefully from the shoulders to the belt. The circular skirt is finished shoulders to the belt. The circular skirt is ninshed with a generous hem, and is arranged in gathers at the back. Its upper edge's joined to the belt, over which is applied the band of insertion that conceals the seam which joins body portions and skirt.

To cut this apron for a girl of ten years of age 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide will be required, with 2½ yards of wide embroidery, 1½ yards of narrow and 3½ yards of wide embroidery, 1½ yards of narrow and 3½ yards of the properties to trim as illustrated. and 3} yards of insertion to trim as illu

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachusetts Plough-

The Horse.

The Boralma-Lord Derby Race.

The big and much-discussed match race between Boralma and Lord Derby came off, as scheduled, at Charter Oak Park, on Saturday last, Aug. 2, and proved a keen disappointment to the thousands of spectators assembled to witness the race, and especially so to the many friends and admirers of Mr. Lawson's great trotter,

After winning the first heat and losing the second, Boralma stepped on the quarter of his nigh front foot early in the third mile, severely injuring himself, and had to be drawn, leaving Lord Derby to win the \$40,-000 wagered on the eyent for his owner, E. E. Smathers of New York, and forty per cent. of the gate receipts, which, it was esti-mated, would amount to \$10,000. As the admission was \$1 and there were probably not more than ten thousand people present, which seems a liberal estimate, the winner's share of the gate receipts will not amount to more than \$4000. However, \$24,000, \$20,000 of Mr. Lawson's money and the gate receipts, is quite a tidy little sum to pick up in one race, and Mr. Smathers won many thousands more in side bets. The amount of money in rolved was the largest ever contested for by trotters in a match

With the two great contests which the trotters put up against each other last season fresh in mind, and the reports of their work, the public had ample reasons for expecting to see at least a fairly well-contested race on Saturday.

There were some vacant chairs in the grand stand, for these cost an extra \$2, and only well-filled purses could afford them, but those that were taken were occupied by handsomely gowned women with their 'es corts. The bleachers were fairly jammed, while the lawn in front of the grand stand and bleachers was packed with many thousands of spectators. Mr. Lawson himself was not there, but the family was represented by his son, Arnold Lawson.

Mr. Smathers was present in person. Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, lover of the trotter, successful breeder and one of the best informed of horsemen, shared a box with Albert C. Hall and Hamilton Busbey. James Butler, the prominent New York breeder, and Secretary Horace Wilson of Empire City Park and Secretary C. M. McCully of Brighton Beach occupied a box. W. H. Gocher of

N. T. A. was another onlooker. Among the prominent amateurs present were Mr. C. K. G. Billings, Harry Darlington, W. S. Steele, Pittsburg, A. E. Perren,

The judges of the race were Messrs. A. E. Perren, Buffalo, N. Y., C. K. G. Billings, Chicago and New York, Alex Harbison, Hartford. Frank Walker, starter.

In the preliminary work-outs Lord Derby breezed a mile in 2.19, and looked and acted every bit of his winning form last season Geers had the mount behind him.

Boralma, with Marsh up, stepped a mile in 2.20%, coming through the last quarter in thirty-two seconds. The critics didn't like his gait. He showed a decided inclination to hitch behind.

Popular as is Ed Geers, the most applause was accorded Boralma as the two horses were paraded on the stretch, and had the contest been decided by popular vote it was evident that victory would easily rest with the horse that sported the Lawson colors. The betting was rather light for an event so important, and little money was wagered at odds of \$50 on Lord Derby to \$30 on Boralma.

In the toss for position, Lord Derby won the pole. They were sent away on the second score to a very even start. Geers was in no in 2.06, and this, be it remembered, over a with Sphinx S. in the stretch, and they set hurry with Derby, and he allowed Marsh to rush Boralma out in front and take the pole going into the turn, opening a gap of two lengths over to the quarter in 321 seconds. The positions were the same to the half in Through the third quarter Derby began to close on Boralma and was only a that Boralma was not at his best. He exlength away at the six-furlong pole, which pressed much sympathy for Mr. Lawson at was reached in 1.36. Marsh swung wide into the stretch with Boralma, and Geers that Boralma would again be able to win set out out for his drive. Derby was overfresh laurels for his owner. hauling the chestnut gelding, but as he reached his wheel at the long distance he went into the air on a sprawling break, and afternoon, all of them two in three events. The first, the 2.09 pace, had only three a cheer broke out from the friends of starters and Joe Pointer came within an Boraima. Marsh eased back on his horse ace of defeat, but not until he had shown a and the gallant trotter jogged home, an easy

victor, in 2.08. It now looked as though a great contest was sure to result, and perhaps after all Boralma would be able to avenge his two defeats of last season, and his friends were both jubilant and hopeful, but there wasn't much change in the betting. Bets were freely offered that 2.07 would be beaten before the race was over.

Both horses cooled out well, but when they appeared for the score the second heat it was plain that Boralma was not so good. He scrambled and hitched, and starter Walker tried them out four or five times before he gave the word. This heat was about the same as the first to the stretch. Boralma leading to the quarter by two lengths in .323, by the same margin to the half in 1.05, and had a length the best of Derby at the third quarter in 1.37‡. Once straightened out in the stretch, Derby closed on Boralma, got to his wheel at the long distance. Marsh lifted his horse, then drew his whip. Boralma went to a break, and it was all over, Derby coming home an easy winner in $2.09\frac{1}{2}$. It was now painfully clear that a contest

that promised so much would after all be no contest at all.

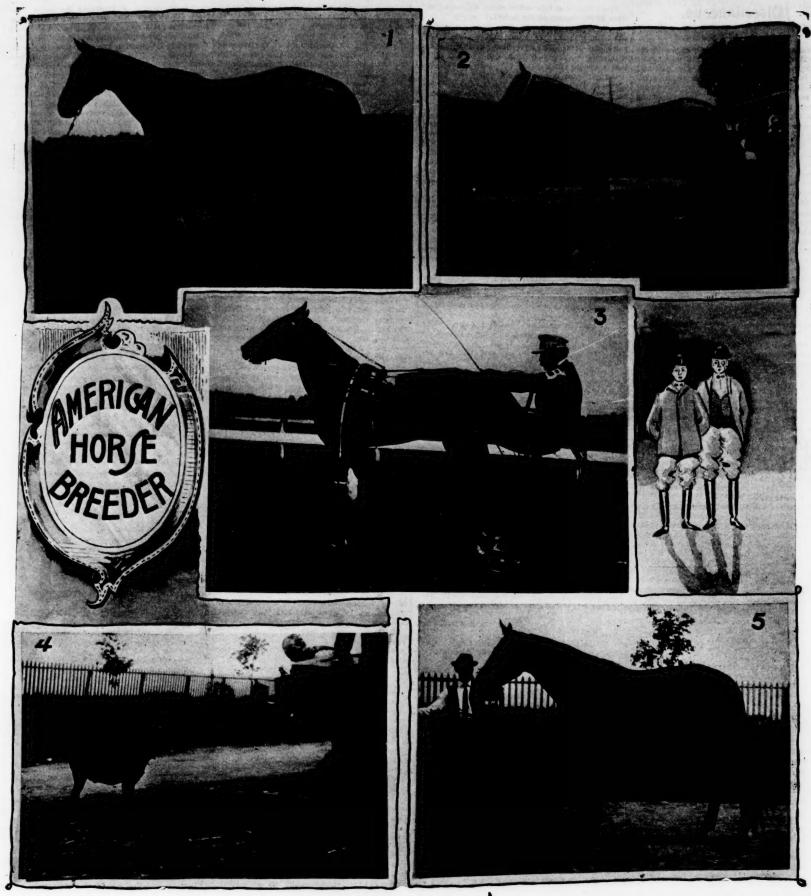
The horses got the word on even terms the third heat, and Marsh made no effort to head Derby going away. Just as they swung into the turn Boralma made a plnnging break, but Marsh soon got him back to his stride. It is probable that this was when he cut himself, for the gap of three engths that Derby opened at the quarter he never perceptibly reduced, though the time was slow, the quarter in .35, half in 1.082, three quarters in 1.401, and when Boralma made two more breaks in the last half, Geers had to pull back to a road gait to let him inside the flag. The heat was in 2.181.

When Boralma returned to the coolingout paddock, blood was gushing from a severe cut in the pastern and contiguous to the tendon, and the farm veterinary, Dr. Lee, after examining it, could not satisfy himself whether the tendon itself was not

injured.
By the consent of the judges Boralma was drawn, and Derby jogged over the course the fourth heat in 3.44, after which Mr. Smathers consented to let Geers drive Derby a fast exhibition mile.

Accompanied by the Dreamwold Farm runner, that had been Boralma's prompter, and which was driven by George Spear, Geers stepped Derby a well-rated mile in 2.08, the official time by quarters being .324.

Geers said to the writer during the progress of the race that Derby was never more



SOME NEW ENGLAND CIRCUIT WINNERS.

1. Silver Glow, 2.16 1-2.

the mishap to his gallant trotter, and hoped

Three other races helped to fill in the

great flight of speed. He was the favorite

.301 and 1.012. After this it took 345 seconds

to negotiate the next quarter, and Pointer

led into the stretch by a length. Both were

under a whipping finish through the last

eighth, and both came home staggering,

time was .32, $1.04\frac{1}{2}$, $1.37\frac{1}{4}$.

2. Debut, 2.15 3-4. fit to go the race of his life, and, if neces- Pointer half a length in front. The judges

3. Locanda, 2.11. 4. Joe Pointer's Mascot.

Same day-2.14 trot, two in three. Purse, \$1200. sary, he thought he could drive him a mile in 2.06, and this, be it remembered, over a track that was soft and soggy underneath from the recent rains.

Mr. Smathers said after the race that he was pleased, of course, to win the money at stake, but he didn't feel that much glory went with it, for it, was pleased from the recent rains.

Sary, he thought Pointer swerved and interfered with Sphinx S. in the stretch, and they set him back to second place, awarding the heat to Sphinx S. Pointer's time was 2.073

Mr. Smathers said after the race that he at the Lord with Sphinx S. Pointer's time was 2.073

Texas, gr m, by Sentinel Wilkes (Rennick) ...2

Mrs. Brown, b m, by Hinder Wilkes (James) 4.

Limerick, b g, by Prodigal (J. O'Neil)6

Ida Highwood, b m, by Highwood (Spear) ...5

Cole Direct, blk h, by Direct (Kelly)7

went with it, for it was plain from the first terly fought contest right up to the wire Pointer got the verdict by three parts of a length in $2.09\frac{1}{2}$. Don Derby won the 2.11 pace off hand, and

The King made the 2.14 trot another straight-heat victory.

SUMMARIES. Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Ct., Aug. 1902-2.09 pace, two in three. Purse, \$1000. Time, 2.081, 2.08, 2.091.

for the race, and the first heat he won apparently handily enough in 2.081, lower-Same day-2.11 pace, two in three. Purse ing his record by 11/2 seconds. The fractional The second heat Spear got after him in earnest with the old and seasoned campaigner Sphinx S., and carried him to the quarter and half at a heart-breaking pace,

Same day—Match race, \$50,000, all to winner three in five.

Lord Derby, b g., by Mambrino King; dam,Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont Jr. (Geers) 2 1 1 w.o Boralma, ch g, by Boreal (Marsh) 1 2 2 dr Time, 2.08, 2.091, 2.181, 3.44.

Manette, by Nutwood (2.183).

Time, 2.13\, 2.13.

Silver Springs Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

of Pactolus, 2.123), by Tramp, a son of Gage's Logan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his Nancy Hanks (2.04), etc. second dam was Burrie (dam of Brocade, 2.28), by Captain (2.28), a son of Billy Den- by King Rene, a noted prize-winning son of

Silver Glow quite closely inbred to the Hambletonian strain through his dam.

5. Joe Pointer, 2.09 3-4.

straight heats, time 2.314, 2.304, 2.284. His and looked to be all out, but he came back next race was at Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 10. and won the next two in 2.15 and 2.144. Silver Glow lost the first heat of this race to This event was par excellence the best race Miles in 2.231, but he won the next three in of the day. 2.22½, 2.21¼, 2.21½. Mr. Charles Sanders of Salem, an active member of the Gentlemen's

No. 1 in our eighth page-illustration is a likeness of the trotter Silver Glow, with which trainer James Golden surprised the talent at Dover, N. H., on the 8th inst., by winning the 2.21 trot and giving him a record of 2.16½ in the fourth heat.

Silver Glow is a bay gelding, bred by Morris J. Jones, Red Oak, Ia., and foaled in 1897. His sure is Potential (2.29½), the richly bred young stallion owned for several years by W. R. Janvier, proprietor of Silver Springs Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Salem, an active member of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of this city, bought Silver George A. Graves, fought it out to the finish of every heat. He went away in the lead in the opening heat, and led to the stretch, with Lottle Fallis second. The mare broke at this point, and Clint Carty, who went away on a pace and got tangled up on the first turn, losing several lengths, but stepped fast through the middle half, got to Ben Wilkes in the stretch, with Lottle Fallis second. The mare broke at this point, and Clint Carty, who went away on a pace and got tangled up on the first turn, losing several lengths, but stepped fast through the middle half, got to Ben Wilkes in the stretch, with Lottle Fallis second. The mare broke at this point, and Clint Carty, who went away on a pace and got tangled up on the first turn, losing several lengths, but was outside of the money there.

No. 2 is a likeness of Debut, a compactly made, smoothly turned bay stallion about iffeen hands high, bred by H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky., and foaled in 1890.

made, smoothly turned bay stallion about iffteen hands high, bred by H. C. McDowell & Son, Lexington, Ky., and foaled in 1890. It is sire was Dictator, the Hambletonian-Seely's American Star stallion, that was full brother of Dexter (2.17½), and had sufficient merit to be the progenitor of several world's record breakers, including Jay-Eye-See (2.10), Phallas (2.13¾), Directum (2.05½), Nancy Hanks (2.04), etc.

The dam of Debut was Samover (2.28¾), by King Rene, a noted prize-winning son of Alexander's Belmont 64. The second dam

The second heat was about the same to the stretch, but Mr. Farmer had Red Cliffe well up to the leaders, and he set sail for Wilkes, overtook him half way up the stretch, and in a brilliant finish beat him by a length in 2.15.

Ben Wilkes showed the way past the half, with Lottie Fallis at his wheel, the third heat. Here Red Cliffe drew up on even terms with Ben Wilkes, and they stepped like a double team to the stretch, but Red Cliffe shook off his sturdy little rival a distance from home, and he had an open length to the good as he came to the wire in 2.14½. Lottie Fallis, owned and driven by Mr. Arthur Alley, trotted level all the way this mile, and got-the place.

Clint Carty hit himself in the first heat and showed a bit lame in the second, and Mr. Hall drew him after this heat.

Mr. G. A. Thayer secured his first blue ribbon in a most creditable performance with Timberlake, who defeated a strong field, including Jock Bowen, Burlington Boy and Armilla, one of last week's winners.

Mr. Litchfield won his second blue ribbon winners. Potential was got by Prodigal (2.16), and his His sire was Dictator, the Hambletoniandam, 'Helen T., was a full sister of Arion Seely's American Star stallion, that was (2.073), being by Electioneer, out of full brother of Dexter (2.171), and had suffi-Innette, by Nutwood (2.18\frac{3}{4}).

The dam of Silver Glow is Buda (the dam world's record breakers, including Jay-Eye-

ton, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, making Alexander's Belmont 64. The second dam

of Debut was Carrie (2.24), the dam of Farandole, 2.27), by Volunteer 55, and his third dam was by Seely's American Star. Debut was owned for some time by Mr. F. E. Perkins of iProvidence, R. I. The horse was trotted some in 1895, and took a record of 2.24 on Sept. 21 of that year at Narragan-

sett Park. Debut was not raced again until 1899, when he started once. In 1900 he started twice, and in 1901, last year, started three times, but did not win a heat in those three seasons. His first start this year was at Readville, July 2. He lost the first heat to Miss Viola in 2.20‡, but won the next two in 2.15%, 2.17%. He started at Granite State Park, Dover, N. H., July 8, lost the first heat to Andrew Moore in 2.18, but won the next three in 2.181, 2.171, 2.181. His breeding would indicate that he is as game as the gamest, He is handled and was driven to his record by Mart Demarest.

No. 3 is a likeness of the game, little trotting-bred pacer Locanda. A bay stall-ion of racy, blood-like conformation, about fifteen hands in height, bred by C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill., and foaled in 1897, His sire is Allerton 2.09½), by Jay Bird son of George Wilkes (2.22). His dam is Kathrina (dam of Junera, 2.10½), by Aleyone (2.27); second dam, Katie Jackson (2.253), by/Almont 33, etc.

Locanda is owned by Mr. J. Brodbine of this city, who bought him as a three-yearold, paying \$3500 for him, if we remember correctly. Mr. Brodbine, though nearly fifty pounds overweight, trains and drives Locanda himself. He started him several times as a three-year-old, twon several good races with him, gave him a record of 2.16‡, and proved that he had gameness and endur-

ance equal to his speed. No. 5 is a likeness of the successful pacer Joe Pointer, by Star Pointer. A description of this horse and some facts concerning his dam were given in last week's BREEDER. The following letter, from one who has always known Joe, has just come

EDITOR AMERICAN HORSE BREEDER:
You have been misinformed about Joe Pointer in some things. I am a friend of Mr. Steighner's, and was with him when he bought his dam, Laura Belle, of Mr. Frank Muir, near Lexington, Ky. She is not by St. Mark, a son of Solicitor, but by St. Mark, he by St. Elmo, and he by Alexander's Abdallah. Laura Belle's dam was by Mambrino Patchen.
You say Joe Pointer started in six races and won five of them. The fact is he never lost a heat. While Mr. Steighner owned him he started him in two races as a three-year-old, and won them both in straight heats, taking a mark of 2.30 in the first one and 2.29 in the last one. The first race was at Kittaning, Pa., and the other at Butler, Pa.

I have known Joe Pointer ever since he was EDITOR AMERICAN HORSE BREEDER:

first race was at Kittaning, Pa., and the other at Butler, Pa.

I have known Joe Pointer ever since he was foaled, and he always was a fast colt; saw him step a mile in 2.26 as a two-year-old, and a half in 1.10, over a half-mile track; in fact, he never saw a mile track until Dave McClary got him. He worked a mile over the Butler track last season in 2.121, a half in 1.05. Mr. Steighner gave him all his work, and he was never known to make a break or mistake of any kind.

Evans City, Pa., July 20, 1902.

The author of the above has our thanks for the information. Joe has started in five races this year, has won all of them, and has lost only one heat. His record, 2.09½, was made in the second heat at Dover, N. H., July 9. He is a stout, rugged, young horse, and is liable some day to get a mark close to two minutes.

Gentlemen's Driving Club Matinee.

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fruit.

The matinees of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston improve as the season goes on, and that of Wednesday last was not only the best of the summer, but one of the best that the club has ever held. There were twentyone starters in the five classes on Wednesday, an average of over four to each class. The racing was keen and some of the finishes close and exciting. There was, too, a larger attendance of spectators than at any of the previous matinees.

The surprise of the day was the splendid showing made by President Bigelow's chestnut gelding Red Cliffe, who was skill-Silver Glow started in two public races fully driven by Mr. Farmer. He won Class last year and won them. The first was at 4, and made the best time of the day in a Westport, N. Y., Sept. 4, which he won in race. He was beaten the first heat in 2.181,

> That good and consistent little trotter. Ben Wilkes, owned and driven by Mr.

winners.

Mr. Litchfield won his second blue ribbon of the season with the brown gelding Graphic, stepping the second mile in 2.21, and Kentucky Star, Mr. Belledeu's bay gelding, defeated Mr. George Hall's bay gelding Arius in straight heats in 2.184 and 2.163. It was a very pretty contest.

Mr. John O'Connor drove Temple Wilkes a mile in 2.11 to wagon, the first quarter in a mile in 2.11 to wagon, the first quarter in

SUMMARIES. Gentlemen's Driving Club Matinee, Rendville, Mass., July 30, 1902-Class 1, trotting.

Time, 2.181, 2.15, 2.141.

Time, 2.181, 2.161.

BORALMA AND LORD DERBY RACE. FINISH OF FIRST HEAT. BORALMA WINS.

trotting.

Molah, ch m (Mr. B. Pope).

Molah, ch m (Mr. G. Litchfield).

Charlie King, blk g (Mr. G. F. Leonard).

Time, 2.36, 2.34. Time, 2.36, 2.34.

Same day—Class 2, trotting.

Timberlake, b g, by Alfred G. (Mr. G. A. Thayer).

Jock Bowen, b g (Mr. W. D. Hunt).

Authentic, b g (Mr. R. G. Litchfield).

Armilla, br m (Mr. W. B. Farmer).

Burlington Boy, ch g (Mr. A. C. Aldrich).

Ida Sultan, b m (Mr. G. S. Wellman).

Time, 2.903, 2.193. Time, 2.203, 2.193. Same day-Class 3, trotting Graphie, br g, by Autograph (Mr. G. Litch-field) field)... Imogene, blk m (Mr. W. B. Farmer). Susie K., b m (Mr. C. H. Belledeu)... Bonnie Sid, br m (Mr. A. C. Aldrich). Keryx, b g (Mr. S. H. Blodgett).... Time, 2.231, 2.21. Same day—Class 4, trotting.
Red Cliffe, ch g, by Honor (Mr. W. B.